

UNITED
STATES
FIRST

ELI P. WILLIAMS

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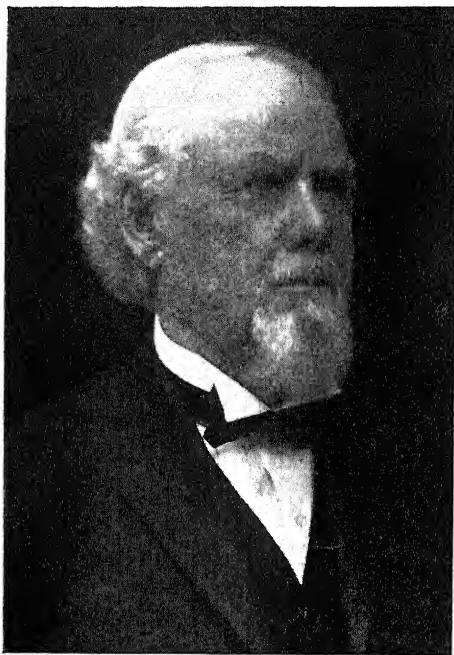
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ELI P. WILLIAMS

UNITED STATES FIRST

By
ELI P. WILLIAMS

WASHINGTON
ADAMS
JEFFERSON
JACKSON
and
LINCOLN

All five patriots and statesmen were radically opposed to entanglements with any foreign nation.

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Dedicated to the
READERS
of the
UNITED STATES

STATEMENT OF ELI P. WILLIAMS, AUTHOR

Eli P. Williams was born August 19, 1844, and is in his 88th year at this date, 1931. Eli P. Williams had learned the banking business in the Weidman National Bank of Farmer City, Illinois. Mr. Lewis was cashier of this bank.

Eli P. Williams and W. H. Cunningham moved with their families to McPherson, Kansas, March 19, 1878, and started the McPherson Bank, the first bank in McPherson county.

November 12, 1887, the McPherson Bank became a National bank with One Hundred Thousand Dollars Capital, and on July 1, 1890, became a State bank because the government would not permit a National bank to loan money on real estate.

Eli P. Williams was president and active in the management of this bank from the date it was founded until he disposed of his interests.

The management of this bank, under Eli P. Williams and his associates, H. H. Champlin and W. S. Buckey, was very satisfactory. Mr. W. S. Buckey remained with the bank until Eli P. Williams disposed of his interests to Robert Solhberg, January 1, 1918. H. H. Champlin is a prominent banker in Enid, Oklahoma.

CHAPTER I

Columbus Discovered America	15
France by Disco very Acquired Title to Land	15
United States Purchased Land of France	16
Canada Ceded by France to Great Britain	16
Washington, George, Facts Relating to His Life	16
Battle of Monongahela	22
Washington Married Mrs. Custis	23
Report of Battle of Monongahela	23

CHAPTER II

Revolutionary War	25
Washington, Adams and Jefferson	25
Continental Congress, First and Second Meeting	25
Washington, Commander-in- Chief of American Army	26
1778—Treaty of Alliance	28
Estaing, Count D' and King's Fleet Arrived	33
Army Officers Protest Against Count D' Estaing Going to Boston	34
General Order of Washington to Army on Departure of French Fleet	35
Congress Applied to French Minister for Assistance	35
Canada; Expedition Against, by Congress	42
No Nation is to be Trusted Further Than it is Bound by its Interests	46
Canada Solicited by Congress to Join Colonies in War Against England	47
Canada Ceded by France to Great Britain	48
Proclamation of Count D' Estaing to French Canadians.....	49
Lee, General, Retreated Against Orders	50
Arnold, Benedict, the Arch Traitor, Joins Enemy	52
Money Bad	58
Mutiny in Army	59
Washington Declined to be King	61
Ternay, Chevalier De, and French Fleet Arrived	62
Washington Fought Thirteen Battles Before France Entered Revolutionary War	63
Grasse, Count De, and King's Fleet Arrive	64
Battle of Yorktown and Surrender of Lord Cornwallis.....	64
Rochambeau, Count De, in Command of French Land Forces	70
Lafayette, Marquis De, and General	70
French Republic Arrested and Imprisoned General Lafayette	72
French Republic was Not Established Until Aug. 10, 1792	73

Grasse, Count De Was in Battle of Yorktown	74
Washington Wrote Count De Grasse and Lafayette After Battle of Yorktown	74
Washington Received Reply from Count De Grasse	78
Washington Wrote Marquis De Lafayette Nov. 15, 1781....	82
France Failed to Comply With Treaty of Alliance. United States Complied With Treaty of Alliance	84
Object and End of Treaty of Alliance and How Attained....	85
Guarantees Between United States and France In Treaty of Alliance	87
United States Never Owed France For Services in Revolutionary War	89
Congress Prohibited Publication of Treaties	90
War Expected Between France and Great Britain	91
Peace Treaty Signed That Ended Revolutionary War	92
Washington's Farewell Address to the Armies of the United States	93
Washington Bids Farewell to Army Officers and Congress	98
Washington Bids Farewell to the People of the United States	101
Washington Declined Pay For Services He Rendered This Nation	102
CHAPTER III	
Constitution of the United States Adopted	103
CHAPTER IV	
Washington First President of the United States	105
War Between France and Great Britain	106
Proclamation of Neutrality	107
Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States	109
Washington Refers to Forty-five Years of His Life Dedi- cated to the Service of His Country	110
CHAPTER V	
Adams Second President of the United States	112
War Between France and the United States	114
Washington Received Letter of President Adams	114
CHAPTER VI	
Washington Accepts Command of Army in War With France	116
French Republic and United States Settled Disagreements	119
CHAPTER VII	
Death of Washington, Father of Our Country	121

Letter from Senate to President of U. S.	121
Washington in His Will Freed His Slaves	123
Washington, Martha, Wife of Washington	125
America 150 Years Ago, Origin of United States	125

CHAPTER VIII

Washington and Bonaparte—Home Lives Compared	128
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CHAPTER IX

Jefferson Third President of United States	132
Declaration of Independence	133
President Jefferson's Inaugural Address	139
Monroe Doctrine	146
Territory Ceded by France to United States	149
King of France Renounced Possession of Certain Land	151

CHAPTER IX

Battle of New Orleans Consists of Four Battles	152
First Battle of New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1814	155
Second Battle of New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1814	156
Third Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1815	156
Fourth Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815	157
Cotton Bales Failed in Breastworks	159
Battle of Waterloo	160

CHAPTER X

World War Boosters	162
Sister Republics Remained Out of World War	163

CHAPTER XI

Wilson, Woodrow, Elected President	166
Hughes, Charles Evans, Candidate for President	167
United States Entered World War	168
Voters of this Nation Against Entering World War	168
Constitution of the United States on War	169
Voters Should Have Exclusive Right to Declare War	170
Armistice Signed Nov. 11, 1918, Was End of World War	171
World War Facts, in Brief, Follow	172
Mellon-Berenger Debt Agreement	173
Diplomats of United States Not Suited for Job	175
Debt Pact Dead, Asserts Tardieu	175
Hard to Cure U. S. of Going to Conferences	177
Lest We Forget, Facts Washington Wrote Adams When He Accepted Command of Army in War with France	178
Lincoln and Douglas, Candidates for Senator, in 1858.....	180
Lincoln Answers Seven Questions of Judge Douglas.....	181
Slaves in United States in 1860 Were About Four Million...	184

Stand by Doctrine of the Fathers of Our Country	184
Lincoln, Abraham, Elected President of United States	186
Lincoln's Farewell Address to Friends at Springfield	187
Lincoln's Address at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.....	189
Lincoln, President, First Inaugural Address	191
Lincoln, President, First Message to Congress	205
United States Paid Seven Per Cent in Civil War	208
Congress of Confederate States Met in Richmond, Va.	209
President Lincoln Requested United States to Assist States in Emancipation of Slavery	209
Congress Abolished Slavery in District of Columbia	210
Lincoln, President, Issued Order to Army Protecting Christian Rights	211
Greeley, Horace, Criticised President Lincoln	212
Proclamation of Emancipation	214
Proclamation of Emancipation	221
Battle of Gettysburg an Important Battle of Rebellion	222
Lincoln, President, Address at Gettysburg, Nov. 19, 1863....	223
Lincoln, President, Last Inaugural Address	223
Lee, General, in Command of Confederate Army Surrendered	226
Battles of Civil War, First and Last Battles ..	228
Lincoln, President, Assassinated April 14, 1865 ..	228
Funeral and Obsequies of President Lincoln	234
Lincoln, Abraham, Brief History of His Early Life	237
Lincoln Attended Country Schools Only	238
Lincoln Borrowed Life of Washington of His Teacher	238
Lincoln, Abraham, Worked as Common Laborer	240
Lincoln, Abraham, Captain in Army	240
Lincoln, Abraham, Elected to Legislature of Illinois Four Terms	241
Lincoln, Abraham, Studied Law	241
Lincoln, Abraham, Married Miss Mary Todd	241
Lincoln, Abraham, a Member of Congress ..	242
Information for Readers	242
Lincoln's Greatness	244
Relation of Government to Business	244
The President's Statement of October 7, 1931	247
Mr. Hoover's Fateful Choice	249
Moratorium	251
The Constitution of the United States of America	252
Amendments to the Constitution of United States	270
Appendix	277

PREFACE

The title of this book, UNITED STATES FIRST, indicates the object of this book.

The author believes, to accomplish the above object, the readers should know that the facts contained in this book are dependable, and so the readers could form their own opinions independent of the author.

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Most of the facts herein are from the *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, and are dependable. As proof that the above facts are dependable and for the information of the readers, the following is quoted from above *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks:

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“The large mass of papers, which accumulated in the hands of Washington during the long period of his public life, as well as those of a private nature, were carefully preserved by him at Mount Vernon. By his will he left the estate at Mount Vernon and all his papers to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, who was for more than thirty years one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Ten years ago these manuscripts were placed in my possession by Judge Washington for the purpose of preparing for the press and publishing the work, which is now brought to a conclusion and submitted to the public. The original papers, including Washington’s own letters and those received by him, and amounting to more than two hundred folio volumes, have recently been purchased by Congress, and are deposited in the archives of the Department of State at the seat of government”.

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 1-2.

Judge Bushrod Washington was a son of John Augustine Washington, a brother of George Washington, and his mother was Hanna Bushrod, of a well known and

highly respected family, and Chief Justice Marshall also assisted Mr. Sparks in compiling the *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, above.

To assist the readers, a subject index is used herein, and the subjects are printed in large type. For page and subject, desired, consult index. To illustrate, the Treaty of Alliance is one of the most important subjects herein, and is a written and binding contract between France and the United State in the Revolutionary War, and it clearly states and fixed the rights, obligations and requirements of each of above nations in above war.

This book also contains the history, in brief, of France and the United States in the Revolutionary War, and contains the administration of the three first presidents of the United States: Washington, Adams and Jefferson, and some important facts that relate to the administration of President Lincoln, and many other important facts. Also an Appendix that contains health notes by the Author, and many other important facts.

CHAPTER I

COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA.

Christopher Columbus discovered America, October twelfth, 1492, and on the same day he landed on an island in America, which he named San Salvador. October twenty-eighth, 1492, he discovered Cuba, and after exploring the coast for a long distance, and from what he learned from the natives, he believed Cuba was the mainland of America, but he was mistaken, and the result was, he did not discover the main-land, and the mainland of America was yet subject to discovery by others.

Columbus made three more expeditions of discovery, making a total of four expeditions of discovery to America, and he believed until his death, May 20, 1506, that Cuba was a continent and the mainland of America, and not an island, therefore he failed to discover the mainland of America. And the mainland of America was subject to discovery by others.

FRANCE BY DISCOVERY ACQUIRED TITLE TO LAND.

The right to acquire the title to land by discovery was then recognized by the nations of the world, and was the law.

Francis I, King of France, desired to acquire a part of America for France, and in 1524 the King sent Veranzane on a voyage of discovery, and he discovered the mainland of America, at which is now the state of Florida, and he coasted along the shore to what is now the State of Maine, and called it all New France, and in 1535, the King sent Jacques Carter, an able sailor, on an expedition of discovery, and on this trip, he discovered Canada. And on the above expeditions of discovery, France acquired the title, by right of discovery.

to all of Canada and all the land east of the Republic of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.

UNITED STATES PURCHASED LAND OF FRANCE.

As a large part of the land owned by the United States was purchased of France, the source of the title of France is important.

Jefferson, President of the United States in 1803, purchased direct of France, an extensive tract of land, for Fifteen Million Dollars, and the land purchased above, now (1931), contains ten states and four parts of states.

CANADA CEDED BY FRANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

France ceded Canada to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763 at the end of a long war in Canada between France and Great Britain, but it was not satisfactory to the people of France. It is true that France approved it by above treaty, but, no doubt, in the settlement of the war, France was compelled to cede Canada to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, FACTS RELATING TO HIS LIFE.

The following important facts about the origin of the Washington family, also of Washington, are quoted below, from the *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, and are dependable:

"The name of Washington, as applied to a family, is proved from authentic records to have been first known about the middle of the thirteenth century. There was previously a manor of that name in the County of Durham, in England the proprietor of which, according to a custom not unusual in those days, took the name of his estate. From this gentleman, who was originally called William de Hertburn, have descended the branches of the Washington family, which have since spread themselves over various parts of Great Britain and America."

"Few individuals of the family have attained to

such eminence in the eye of the public, as to give perpetuity to the memory of their deeds or their character; yet, in the local histories of England, the name is frequently mentioned with respect, and as denoting persons of consideration, wealth, and influence. Among them were scholars, divines, and lawyers, well known to their contemporaries. Several received the honors of knighthood. Sir Henry Washington is renowned for his bravery and address in sustaining the siege of Worcester against the Parliamentary forces during the civil wars, and is commended by Clarendon for his good conduct at the taking of Bristol. For the most part it would appear, however, from such facts as can now be ascertained, that the heads of families were substantial proprietors of lands, residing on their estates, and holding a reputable station in the higher class of agriculturists. Proofs of their opulence may still be seen in the monuments erected in churches, and the records of the transfer of property."

"In the year 1538, the manor of Sulgrave, in Northamptonshire, was granted to Lawrence Washington, of Gray's Inn, and for some time Mayor of Northampton. He was probably born at Warton, in Lancashire, where his father lived. The grandson of this first proprietor of Sulgrave, who was of the same name, had many children, two of whom, that is, John and Lawrence Washington, being the second and fourth sons, emigrated to Virginia about the year 1657, and settled at Bridge's Creek, on the Potomac River, in the County of Westmoreland. The eldest brother, Sir William Washington, married a half-sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Lawrence had been a student at Oxford. John had resided on an estate at South Cave in Yorkshire, which gave rise to an erroneous tradition among his descendants, that their ancestor

bought lands in Virginia, and became successful planters."

"John Washington, not long after coming to America, was employed in a military command against the Indians, and rose to the rank of Colonel. The parish in which he lived was also named after him. He married Anne Pope, by whom he had two sons, Lawrence and John, and a daughter. The elder son, Lawrence, married Mildred Warner, of Gloucester County, and had three children, John, came from the North of England. The two brothers Augustine, and Mildred."

"Augustine Washington, the second son, was twice married. His first wife was Jane Butler, by whom he had three sons and a daughter; Butler, who died in infancy, Lawrence, Augustine and Jane the last of whom died likewise when a child. By his second wife, Mary Ball to whom he was married on the 6th of March, 1730, he had six children, George, Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles, and Mildred. George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 22nd of February, 1732, being the eldest son by the second marriage, great-grandson of John Washington, who emigrated to America, and the sixth in descent from the first Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave."

"At the time of George Washington's birth, his father resided near the banks of the Potomac in Westmoreland County; but he removed not long afterwards to an estate owned by him in Stafford County, on the east side of the Rappahannoc River, opposite Fredericksburg. Here he lived till his death, which occurred, after a sudden and short illness, on the 12th of April, 1743, at the age of forty-nine. He was buried at Bridge's Creek, in the tomb of his ancestors. Little is known of his character or his acts. It appears by his will, however, that he possessed a large and valuable property in lands;

and, as this had been acquired chiefly by his own industry and enterprise, it may be inferred, that in the concerns of business, he was methodical, skillful, honorable, and energetic. His occupation was that of a planter, which, from the first settlement of the country, had been the pursuit of nearly all the principal gentlemen of Virginia."

"Each of his sons inherited from him a separate plantation. To the eldest, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate near Hunting Creek, afterwards Mount Vernon, which then consisted of twenty-five hundred acres; and also other lands, and shares in iron-works situated in Virginia and Maryland, which were productive. The second son had for his part an estate in Westmoreland. To George were left the lands and mansion where his father lived at the time of his decease; and to each of the other sons an estate of six or seven hundred acres. The youngest daughter died when an infant, and for the only remaining one a suitable provision was made in the will. It is thus seen, that Augustine Washington, although suddenly cut off in the vigor of his manhood, left all his children in a state of comparative independence. Confiding in the prudence of the mother, he directed that the proceeds of all the property of her children should be at her disposal, till they should respectively come of age."

"This weighty charge of five young children, the eldest of whom was eleven years old, the superintendence of their education, and the management of complicated affairs, demanded no common share of resolution, resource of mind, and strength of character. In these important duties Mrs. Washington acquitted herself with great fidelity to her trust, and with entire success. Her good sense, assiduity, tenderness, and vigilance overcame every obstacle; and, as the richest reward of a mother's solicitude and toil, she had the happiness to see all her chil-

dren come forward with a fair promise into life, filling the sphere allotted to them in manner equally honorable to themselves, and to the parent who had been the only guide of their principles, conduct and habits. She lived to witness the noble career of her eldest son, till by his own rare merits he was raised to the head of a nation, and applauded and revered by the whole world. It has been said, that there never was a great man, the elements of whose greatness might not be traced to the original characteristics or early influence of his mother. If this be true, how much does mankind owe to the mother of Washington."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 1-5.

The mother of George Washington was a widow, and needed the assistance of her oldest son, George, therefore his education was confined to the County schools, and his personal efforts, and the last two years of school was devoted to the study of surveying, for which he had a decided preference, and before his sixteenth birthday, he left school and followed surveying for three years. Though Washington was only sixteen years old when he entered surveying, he was a man's size, and no longer seemed a boy, nor was he considered a boy.

Lawrence Washington was born in about 1718, and in July, 1742, he married Miss Anne Fairfax, daughter of William Fairfax, a relative of Lord Fairfax, a family of high standing and influence, and after their marriage, they settled on the land willed him by his father, and called it "Mount Vernon." Lawrence was the oldest living son of the first marriage of their father, and George was the oldest child of the second marriage of their father and they were half-brothers and the best of friends.

During the three years he was engaged in surveying,

he made his home with Lawrence at Mount Vernon because it was nearer his work than his mother's home, but he often visited her and assisted her in the management of affairs.

Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia was informed that the French and Indians, on frontier, were making trouble, and to ascertain the facts, he decided to send a written and sealed message, by a messenger, to the commander of the French fort on the frontier, and obtain a written reply to his message from the commander of the fort.

Major Washington was selected by the Governor to do this important service, although he was but twenty-one years old. Washington started from Williamsburg, the Capitol of Virginia, October 31, 1753. It required forty-one days to reach the end of his journey, and obtained a written and sealed reply from the French commander, M. de St. Pierre, of the fort.

Washington returned to Williamsburg, January 16, 1754, and delivered to the Governor the message of the commander of the fort.

The reply of M. de St. Pierre, the fort commander, was not satisfactory to the Governor, and to meet the emergency, he ordered out six companies, in command of Colonel John Fry and Major Washington, second in command.

Colonel Washington remained at Alexandria until April, and had collected two companies, with which he marched to Will's Creek, where he arrived April 20, 1754. The above expedition failed.

At Great Meadows, July 3, 1754, the French army, with far superior forces, engaged the army of Washington in battle, and the battle continued from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight at night, when Washington and his army surrendered upon terms which allowed all of them to return home, and Colonel Washington and

Captain Mackay returned and reported the result of the expedition to the Governor.

"The conduct of the commander of the troops was highly approved by the Governor and Council, and received merited applause from the public. As soon as the House of Burgesses assembled, they passed a vote of thanks to Colonel Washington and his officers for their bravery and gallant defense of their country'."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 57.

Early in the spring of 1755, General Braddock arrived in Virginia, with two regiments of regular troops from Great Britain, which was supposed to drive back the intruding French to Canada.

At the request of General Braddock, Colonel Washington, retaining his rank as Colonel, joined General Braddock, and was one of the General's aides-de-camp.

General Braddock, an officer of ability, was in command of the English army and proceeded against the enemy, and the result was the

BATTLE OF MONONGAHELA.

Above battle was July 9, 1755, and so bloody a contest has rarely been witnessed. The number of officers engaged in this battle were eighty-six; of this number twenty-six were killed, and thirty-seven wounded, a total of sixty-three killed and wounded, and out of twelve hundred privates in the battle, over seven hundred were killed and wounded.

General Braddock was in command, and Colonel Washington was one of the three aides-de-camp of General Braddock; the other two were wounded and disabled, and the duty of distributing the General's orders were solely on Colonel Washington, and he rode on horseback in every direction, and was a conspicuous mark for the

enemy's Sharp-Shooters. The following is quoted from a letter of Washington to his brother :

“ ‘By the all-powerful dispensations of Providence,’ said he, in a letter to his brother, ‘I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation ; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side of me.’ So bloody a contest has rarely been witnessed. The number of officers in the engagement was eighty-six, of whom twenty-six were killed, and thirty-seven wounded.”

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. II, P. 475.

WASHINGTON MARRIED MRS. CUSTIS.

Colonel Washington, January 6, 1759, married Mrs. Martha Custis, the widow of John Parke Custis, and daughter of John Dandridge. She was three months younger than himself, and a bright and accomplished lady of wealth and beauty, no children was the result of this marriage, but his wife had two small children, John Parke Custis, and Martha Parke Custis, by the former marriage, which Washington treated as his own, and was, all their lives, a splendid father.

Washington and Martha Washington, his wife, made their homes at Mount Vernon the rest of their lives. He was a successful planter and farmer, and they lived a prosperous and happy life. He took an active part in State and National affairs, and he held many important positions both State and National.

REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF MONONGAHELA.

By Dr. Craik.

There is another tradition, also worthy of notice, which rests on the authority of Dr. Craik, the intimate

friend of Washington from his boyhood to his death and who was with him at the Battle of Monongahela.

"Fifteen years after that event, they traveled together on an expedition to the western country, with a party of woodmen, for the purpose of exploring wild lands. While near the junction of the Great Kenhawa and Ohio rivers, a company of Indians came to them with an interpreter, at the head of whom was an aged and venerable chief. This personage made known to them by the interpreter, that hearing that Col. Washington was in that region, he had come a long way to visit him adding that during the battle of Monongahela, he had singled him out as a conspicuous object, fired his rifle at him many times, and directed his young warriors to do the same, but to his utter astonishment none of the bullets took effect. He was then persuaded, that the youthful hero was under the special guardianship of the Great Spirit and ceased to fire at him any longer. He was now come to pay homage to the man, who was the particular favorite of Heaven, and who could never die in battle."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. II, P. 475.

There are many Christian people that believe as did the old Indian, that Washington was protected in battle as stated by the foregoing report.

CHAPTER II

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The war between England and the United States for the independence of the United States, is known as the Revolutionary War, and is one of the most important subjects in this book. George III was King of England during this period, and the first battle was at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and the battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1783, finally proved to be the last battle, but the war existed from the first battle until the treaty of peace was signed in Paris, January 20, 1783, which was seven years and nine months.

WASHINGTON, ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

The three first presidents of the United States, Washington, Adams and Jefferson, were the three greatest leaders of the Revolutionary war period, also in the early history of the United States, and they held many very important positions, and were all three members of the Continental Congress.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting of the Continental Congress was at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and Washington and Adams were delegates, and at this meeting, there were fifty-one delegates representing all the colonies except Georgia, but as this meeting was held behind closed doors, very little of the proceedings are known.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS SECOND MEETING.

The second meeting of the Continental Congress was held at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, and Washington and Adams and Jefferson were all members of this Congress and took an active part in the proceedings and favored vigorous action.

This congress ordered the enlistment of troops, the construction of forts in the various parts of the colonies, and provided for arms, ammunition and military stores; while to defray the expenses of these and other measures, avowedly of self defense, they authorized the issuance of notes to the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing the inscription, "The United Colonies." The faith of the confederacy being pledged for their redemption.

WASHINGTON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE
AMERICAN ARMY.

The Continental Congress, June 15, 1775, unanimously elected Colonel Washington Commander-in-chief of the American army. As soon as congress assembled the next morning, the President of Congress informed Colonel Washington officially of his appointment, and the reply of Colonel Washington follows:

"Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me, in this appointment, yet, I feel great distress, from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as the congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for the support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation."

"But lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I, this day declare, with utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with."

"As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure congress, that, as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge and that is all I desire."

Writings of Washington, by Sparks, Vol. 3, p. 1 and 2.

The Continental Congress had fixed the pay of the Commander-in-chief of the army at Five Hundred Dollars a month, before Colonel Washington was appointed.

Washington, before appointed, had seen service in the army, and also in the French and Indian wars. Washington was aid-de-camp of General Braddock in the Battle of Monongehela, July 9, 1775, and did splendid service. Washington, in July, 1775, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, a position he filled for more than three years with great credit. Washington was married and was forty-three years old when appointed, and was successful and prominent in business and politics, and his integrity, ability and foresight was well known by congress and the people.

Washington was Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States from the date of his appointment, June 15, 1775, until he retired December 23, 1783, a total of eight and one-half years, and his pay was fixed by congress, five hundred dollars a month, totaled more than fifty thousand dollars, which he declined to receive. Who among us today would decline to receive a salary due us of fifty thousand dollars?

Washington, early in life, adopted the policy not to receive pay for the services he rendered his country, and he never departed from it.

Before France entered the Revolutionary war, Louis

XVI, King of France, and the United States, entered into the Treaty of Alliance herein May 4, 1778, a written and binding contract upon each of the nations, which clearly states, and fixed the rights, obligations and requirements of each of said nations, in the war, therefore the Treaty of Alliance above is the most important document of the Revolutionary war.

As congress had declared, treaties were secrets, and not permitted to be published until the injunction of secrecy was removed by the senate of the United States. Therefore the Treaty of Alliance was not published until published in Senate Documents, Vol. 47, of 1910, which is not convenient for the general public to read. As far as the author is informed, this is the first time ever published, convenient for the public to read, and all should read and know the important first-hand facts it contains. It follows in full and is dependable:

1778—TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

Concluded at Paris February 6, 1778; ratified by Congress May 4, 1778.

ARTICLES

1. Alliance against Great Britain.
2. Independence of the United States.
3. Efforts to be made against Great Britain.
4. Concurrent operations.
5. Conquests to belong to United States
6. Relinquishment of territory by France.
7. Conquests to belong to France.
8. Islands in Gulf of Mexico.
9. Renunciation of claims.
10. Powers invited to accede to alliance.
11. Proprietary rights.
12. Duration.
13. Ratification.

The Most Christian King and the United States of North America, to wit: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, having this day concluded a treaty of amity and commerce, for the reciprocal advantage of their subjects and citizens, have thought it necessary to take into consideration the means of strengthening those engagements, and of rendering them useful to the safety and tranquility of the two parties; particularly in case of Great Britain, in resentment of that connection and of the good correspondence which is the object of the said treaty, should break the peace with France, either by direct hostilities, or by hindering her commerce and navigation in a manner contrary to the rights of nations, and the peace subsisting between the two Crowns. And His Majesty and the said United States, having resolved in that case to join their councils and efforts against the enterprises of their common enemy, the respective Plenipotentiaries impowered to concert the clauses and conditions proper to fulfill the said intentions, have, after the most mature deliberation, concluded and determined on the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

If war should break out between France and Great Britain during the Present war between the United States and England, His Majesty and the said United States shall make it a common cause and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counsels and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

ARTICLE II.

The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty, and independence absolute and unlimited, of the said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

ARTICLE III.

The two contracting parties shall each on its own part, and in the manner it may judge most proper, make all the efforts in its power against their common enemy, in order to attain the end proposed.

ARTICLE IV.

The contracting parties agree that in case either of them should form any particular enterprise in which the concurrence of the other may be desired, the party whose concurrence is desired, shall readily, and with all good faith, join to act in concert for that purpose, as far as circumstances and its own particular situation will permit; and in that case, they shall regulate, by a particular convention, the quality and kind of succor to be furnished, and in the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compensation.

ARTICLE V.

If the United States should think fit to attempt the reduction of the British power, remaining in the northern parts of America, of the islands of Bermudas, those countries or islands, in case of success, shall be confederated with, or dependent upon the said United States.

ARTICLE VI.

The Most Christian King renounces forever the possession of the islands of Bermudas, as well as any part of the continent of North America, which before the treaty of Paris in 1763, or in virtue of

that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called British Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the King and Crown of Great Britain.

ARTICLE VII.

If His Most Christian Majesty shall think proper to attack any of the islands situated in the Gulf of Mexico, or near that Gulf, which are at present under the power of Great Britain, all the said isles, in case of success, shall appertain to the Crown of France.

ARTICLE VIII.

Neither of the two parties shall conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain without the formal consent of the other first obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms until the independence of the United States shall have been formally or tacitly assured by the treaty or treaties that shall terminate the war.

ARTICLE IX

The contracting parties declare, that being resolved to fulfil each on its own part the clauses and conditions of the present treaty of alliance, according to its own power and circumstances, there shall be no after claim of compensation on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.

ARTICLE X.

The Most Christian King and the United States agree to invite or admit other powers who may have received injuries from England, to make common cause with them, and to accede to the present alliance, under such conditions as shall be freely agreed to and settled between all the parties.

ARTICLE XI

The two parties guarantee mutually from the

present time and forever against all other powers, to wit: The United States to His Most Christian Majesty, the present possessions of the Crown of France in America, as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace: And His Most Christian Majesty guarantees on his part to the United States their liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce, and also their possessions, and the additions or conquests that their confederation may obtain during the war, from any of the dominions now, or heretofore possessed by Great Britain in North America, conformable to the 5th and 6th articles above written, the whole as their possessions shall be fixed and assured to the said States, at the moment of the cessation of their present war with England.

ARTICLE XII.

In order to fix more precisely the sense and application of the preceding article, the contracting parties declare, that in case of a rupture between France and England the reciprocal guarantee declared in the said article shall have its full force and effect the moment such war shall break out; and if such rupture shall not take place, the mutual obligations of the said guarantee shall not commence until the moment of the cessation of the present war between the United States and England shall have ascertained their possessions.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit: On the part of the Most Christian King, Conrad Alexander Gerard, Royal Syndic of the city of Strausbourgh, and Secretary of His Majesty's

Council of State: and on the part of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, Deputy to the General Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and President of the Convention of the same State, Silas Deane, heretofore Deputy from the State of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee, Councillor at Law, have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty was originally composed and concluded in the French language, and they have herunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris' this sixth day of February, one thousand and seven hundred and seventy-eight.

(SEAL)

C. A. Gerard.

(SEAL)

B. Franklin.

(SEAL)

Silas Deane.

(SEAL)

Arthur Lee.

61st Congress, 2nd Session 1909-1910

Senate Documents, Vol. 47

Treaties Conventions, etc, 1778-1909, Vol. 1,

Pages 479-482.

The foregoing Treaty of Alliance is one of the most important documents of the Revolutionary War, it was drawn, approved and signed in Paris, February 6, 1778, by C. A. Gerard for France, and by B. Franklin, Silas Dean and Arthur Lee for the United States, and was ratified by Congress, May 4, 1778, and each of above nations were bound by its provisions. And it clearly states, and fixed, the rights, obligations and requirements of each of the nations in the Revolutionary War. Read it and read it again, the facts it contains are important and interesting.

ESTAING, COUNT D' AND KING'S FLEET ARRIVED.

The first shipment of the King's Army in this war was under the Treaty of Alliance above, and in command of Count d'Estaing, and composed of twelve ships

of the line and six frigates, and a land force of four thousand men, and arrived in the United States July 8, 1778, and the first battle of the war was April 19, 1775, at Lexington. It follows that this war had existed for more than three years before France joined the United States in a material way. Thus it appears that France was in no hurry in joining the United States in the war, and Washington, before the arrival of the army of the French, had fought many battles.

As the army of the King of France was in command of Count d'Estaing, therefore the King of France and France were bound by his acts.

Count d'Estaing and his army were in Rhode Island near the locality of the enemy, when he decided to leave Rhode Island and go to Boston with his army. Washington and his officers opposed this change and August 22, 1778, all the general officers, except Lafayette, signed a protest against this change and after giving their reasons for it, the protest follows:

ARMY OFFICERS PROTEST AGAINST COUNT D'ESTAING
GOING TO BOSTON.

"For the reasons above assigned," says the officers, "we in the most solemn manner, protest against the measure derogatory to the honor of France, contrary to the intentions of His Most Christian Majesty, and to the interest of his nation, destructive in the highest degree to the welfare of the United States, and highly injurious to the Alliance formed between the two nations."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 6, P. 46.

Count d'Estaing disregarded the protest and left Rhode Island, the locality of the enemy, and went to Boston with his army. Washington, August 24, 1778, on the departure of the French fleet, in command of

Count d' Estaing, from Rhode Island, issued a general order to his army which follows:

GENERAL ORDER OF WASHINGTON TO ARMY, ON
DEPARTURE OF FRENCH FLEET

"After alluding to the departure of the French fleet, and to the disagreeable situation in which the army was left by being thus deserted, the order added, "The General yet hopes the events will prove America able to procure that by her own arms, which her allies refuse to assist in obtaining"

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 6, Page 47.

The two preceding quotations show conclusively, that Washington and his officers were radically against Count d' Estaing and his army leaving Rhode Island, the locality of the enemy, and going to Boston, and did all in their power to prevent it. But Count d' Estaing disregarded their protest and went to Boston. Neither the courteous treatment of Washington nor the protests of Lafayette could awaken Count d' Estaing to any decisive action.

Congress desired to overcome the very bad effects of Count d' Estaing, disregarding the expressed desire of Washington and his officers and leaving Rhode Island, the locality of the enemy, where his army was so badly needed, to assist in the war, and going to Boston for this purpose:

CONGRESS APPLIED TO FRENCH MINISTER FOR
ASSISTANCE.

Congress applied to M. Gerard, French minister, for assistance from the fleet in command of Count d' Estaing, then in the West Indies, and the proceedings are quoted in full below:

"Congress applied to M. Gerard, the French Minister, for four frigates out of Count d'Estaing's squadron to operate against the enemy in Georgia and Carolina. M. Gerard answered, that they would weaken Count d'Estaing's armament too much, and moreover would not be sufficient to meet the enemy's forces at the south; and that this would in any case be an extraordinary service, which, by the conditions of the treaty, would demand a compensation from the United States."

"The committee of Congress, who held the conference with M. Gerard, argued from the fourth article of the treaty, that the King was bound to render assistance to the United States, and that the condition of affairs in Georgia rendered this assistance necessary and important. They said the demand for compensation could only have place where one of the allies required assistance from the other for an object of conquest, and never when the proposed expedition had for its end the interests of the alliance; and that in the former case a compensation would be just, but to apply this stipulation to objects of the latter kind, would be to frustrate the purpose of the alliance. They proposed, therefore, to reserve the question of compensation for the decision of the sovereign powers."

"M. Gerard replied, that the treaty explained the intentions of the contracting parties with so much precision, that he could not admit its sense to be doubtful; that it was necessary to take all the parts of the treaty together; that the first articles contained the principles, of which the following ones were modifications; that the obligation of mutual assistance certainly existed, and that the king would fulfil it with fidelity, but conformably to what his

own situation would admit; that the principle from which they were to set out was, that each party was to carry on the war of its own accord against the common enemy; that his Majesty would fulfil this obligation by employing all his force, and doing all the injury possible to the enemy; that his efforts would be equally useful to the allegiance, in whatever part of the world they might be made; that this principle was founded on the distance of places, the impossibility of a concert, the difficulties and delays of a correspondence, the necessity of preventing dissensions between parties, and the impossibility of combining expeditions under these circumstances; that there was no distinction between such an expedition as they proposed, and one that should have conquest for its object. M. Gerard added, that the proposition of Congress tended to interpret the treaty, that he had no authority to accord to any definite interpretation, or rather to fix an interpretation, and that the only thing that could admit of a reference was, to determine what the compensation ought to be, and not when it could be demanded. Count d'Estaing came to America with orders to act under the requisitions of Congress, while he was in the American seas. He had now left those seas, and was promoting the general objects of the alliance by carrying on the war separately. He could be called back by Congress only with the assurance of a compensation."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 6, Pp. 179, 180, 181.

The above quotation contains the claims of France by M. Gerard, minister to the United States, and also of Congress, by the committee of Congress. And one object of this book is to give its readers the facts, so they

can form their own opinion independent of the author.

In the first paragraph quoted above, Congress applied to M. Gerard, French minister, for four frigates out of Count d'Estaing's squadron, to operate against the enemy in Georgia and Carolina, which M. Gerard declined, and in his reply to the committee of Congress in above quotation, he concedes that the obligation of mutual assistance existed, and on this point, from his reply, the following is quoted:

"That the obligation of mutual assistance certainly existed, and that the King would fulfil it with fidelity."

Had the King of France fulfilled the obligation of mutual assistance, as set out in the treaty, with fidelity, it would have complied with the treaty, but this he failed to do. And M. Gerard further states, the way the King would fulfill this obligation, which is quoted below,

"That his Majesty would fulfill this obligation by employing all his force, and doing all the injury possible to the enemy; that his efforts would be equally useful to the alliance, in whatever part of the world they might be made."

It was not reasonable nor possible for the King of France to fulfill his obligation under the Treaty of Alliance, as stated in above quotations, and it is folly to contend (as above), that his efforts would be equally useful in whatever part of the world they might be made.

What use could his efforts be, pray tell, in China or Japan, or some other foreign country, to win the war as provided in the Treaty of Alliance, which clearly states, and has fixed the obligations and requirements of France and the United States in the Revolutionary War.

From the answer of M. Gerard the following is quoted:

"And that this would in any case be an extraordinary service, which, by the conditions of the treaty, would demand a compensation from the United States."

M. Gerard in his statement was mistaken, which clearly appears from the treaty itself, the only provision in the treaty on compensation, is in Article Four of the treaty herein, which is quoted in full, below :

"Article 4. The contracting parties agree that in case either of them should form any particular enterprise in which the concurrence of the other may be desired, the party whose concurrence is desired shall readily, and with all good faith, join to act in concert for that purpose, as far as circumstances and its own particular situation will permit; and in that case, they shall regulate, by a particular convention, the quantity and kind of succor to be furnished, and in the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compensation."

Article Four quoted above contains the only provision in the Treaty that provides for compensation, and it follows :

"The contracting parties agree that in case either of them should form any particular enterprise in which the concurrence of the other may be desired, the party whose concurrence is desired shall readily, and with all good faith, join to act in concert for that purpose."

The quotation is plain that to entitle the contracting parties to compensation, one of them must form some particular enterprise in which the concurrence of the other may be desired. As the contracting parties have not

formed such an enterprise, such an enterprise has not existed. Therefore France was never entitled to compensation as claimed by M. Gerard, French minister, and Congress was right in refusing to allow compensation.

Furthermore, had an enterprise existed as provided in Article Four of the Treaty of Alliance quoted above, in that event France would not be entitled to compensation, as claimed by M. Gerard, as Article Four of the Treaty of Alliance provides that the advantages of the enterprise are to be its compensation.

The claim of M. Gerard, quoted below, is without merit:

“That there was no distinction between such an expedition as they (Congress) proposed, and one that should have conquest for its object.”

It is not possible for above claim of M. Gerard, French Minister, to have merit, when the expedition requested by Congress was to operate against the enemy in Georgia and Carolina, and both are states, of the United States, and were parties to the Treaty of Alliance, the same as the other states, and their names appear in the first paragraph of the Treaty of Alliance herein, with the other states, therefore Georgia and Carolina were parties to the Treaty of Alliance just the same as the other states.

This fact has for all time settled the question that Congress was right, and their claim should have prevailed, and M. Gerard, the French minister, must have overlooked this fact.

Furthermore, the failure of France to assist the United States in this war, as expected and requested by Congress and Washington, was and is, a plain and direct violation of Articles Two and Three of the Treaty of Alliance herein, quoted in full below:

“Article 2. The essential and direct end of the

present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, of said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce."

Article Two as quoted, is plain and clearly states the essential and direct end of the alliance herein is to maintain, effectually,

"The liberty, sovereignty, and independence, absolute and unlimited, of said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce."

Article Three of the Treaty of Alliance herein, quoted below, provides how to attain the essential and direct end contained in Article Two quoted above. Article Three is as follows:

"Article 3. The two contracting parties shall each on its own part, and in the manner it may judge most proper, make all the efforts in its power against their common enemy, in order to attain the end proposed."

Article Three of the Treaty of Alliance, makes it plain, that the contracting parties, France and the United States, in order to attain the end proposed in Article 2, shall each on its own part:

"Make all the efforts in its power against their common enemy in order to attain the end proposed."

France failed to comply with these provisions. The end proposed is clearly stated in Article Two above, which briefly stated, is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence of the United States:

These facts conclusively show that France failed to make all the efforts in her power against the common

enemy, as provided in Article Three, and therefore failed to comply with the Treaty of Alliance.

CANADA; EXPEDITION AGAINST, BY CONGRESS.

Marquis Lafayette, Count d'Estaing and others, favorable to France, induced Congress to approve an Expedition against Canada without consulting Washington (when it was custom to consult him first), but after Congress had approved the expedition, they sent it to him, with the request, that he write Congress his sentiments. Washington received the request and wrote Congress his sentiments; his letter follows:

"To the President of Congress,

'Fredericksburg, 14 November, 1778."

"Sir:—

"This will be accompanied by an official letter on the subject of the proposed expedition against Canada. You will perceive that I have only considered it in a military light; indeed I was not authorized to consider it in any other; and I am not without apprehensions, that I may be thought in what I have done, to have exceeded the limits intended by Congress. But my solicitude for the public welfare, which I think deeply interested in this affair, will, I hope, justify me in the eyes of all those who view things through that just medium. I do not know, sir, what may be your sentiments in the present case; but, whatever they are, I am sure that I can confide in your honor and friendship, and shall not hesitate to unbosom myself to you on a point of the most delicate and important nature.

"The question of the Canadian expedition, in the form in which it now stands, appears to me one of the most interesting that has hitherto agitated our national deliberations. I have one objection to it, un-

touched in my public letter, which is, in my estimation, insurmountable, and alarms all my feelings for the true and permanent interests of my country. This is the introduction of a large body of French soldiers into Canada, and putting them into possession of the capital of that province, attached to them by all the ties of blood, habits, manners, religion, and former connection of government. I fear this would be too great a temptation to be resisted by any power actuated by the common maxims of national policy. Let us realize for a moment the striking advantages France would derive from the possession of Canada; the acquisition of an extensive territory, abounding in supplies for the use of her islands; the opening of a vast source of the most beneficial commerce with the Indian nations, which she might then monopolize; the having ports of her own on this continent, independent of the precarious good will of an ally; the engrossing of the whole trade of Newfoundland whenever she pleased, the finest nursery of sea men in the world; the security afforded to her islands; and, finally, the facility of awing and controlling these states, the natural and most formidable rival of every maritime power in Europe. Canada would be a sold acquisition to France on all these accounts, and because of the numerous inhabitants, subjects to her by inclination, who would aid in preserving it under the power against the attempt of every other."

"France, acknowledged for some time past the most powerful monarchy in Europe by land, able now to dispute the empire of the sea with Great Britain, and if joined with Spain, I may say, certainly superior, possessed of New Orleans on our right, Canada on our left, and seconded by the numerous tribes of Indians in our rear from one extrem-

ity to the other, a people so generally friendly to her, and whom she knows so well how to conciliate, would, it is much to be apprehended, have it in her power to give law to these States."

"Let us suppose, that, when the five thousand French troops (and under the idea of that number twice as many might be introduced) had entered the city of Quebec, they should declare an intention to hold Canada, as a pledge and surety for the debts due to France from the United States, or, under other specious pretences, hold the place till they can find a bone for contention, and, in the mean while, should excite the Canadians to engage in supporting their pretences and claims; what should we be able to say, with only four or five thousand men to carry on the dispute? It may be supposed, that France would not choose to renounce our friendship by a step of this kind, as the consequence would be a reunion with England on some terms or other, and the loss of what she had acquired in so violent and unjustifiable a manner, with all the advantages of an alliance with us. This, in my opinion, is too slender a security against the measure, to be relied on. The truth of the position will entirely depend on naval events. If France and Spain should unite, and obtain a decided superiority by sea, a reunion with England would avail very little, and might be set at defiance. France, with a numerous army at command, might throw in what number of land forces she thought proper, to support her pretensions; and England, without men, without money, and inferior on her favorite element, could give no effectual aid to oppose them. Resentment, reproaches, and submission seem to be all that would be left to us. Men are very apt to run into extremes: Hatred to Eng-

land may carry some into an excess of confidence in France, especially when motives of gratitude are thrown into the scale. Men of this description would be unwilling to suppose France capable of acting so ungenerous a part. I am heartily disposed to entertain the most favorable sentiments of our new ally, and to cherish them in others to a reasonable degree. But it is a maxim, founded on the universal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be trusted farther than it is bound by its interest; and no prudent statesman or politician will venture to depart from it. In our circumstances we ought to be particularly cautious; for we have not yet attained sufficient vigor and maturity to recover from the shock of any false step, into which we may unwarily fall."

"If France should even engage in the scheme, in the first instance, with the purest intentions, there is the greatest danger that, in the progress of the business, invited to it by circumstances, and perhaps urged on by the solicitations and wishes of the Canadians, she would alter her views."

"As the Marquis clothed his proposition, when he spoke of it to me, it would seem to have originated wholly with himself; but, it is far from impossible, that it had its birth in the cabinet of France, and was put into this artful dress to give it the readier currency. I fancy that I read in the countenance of some people, on this occasion, more than the disinterested zeal of allies. I hope I am mistaken, and that my fears of mischief make me refine too much, and awaken jealousies that have no sufficient foundations. But upon the whole, sir, to waive every other consideration, I do not like to add to the number of our national obligations. I would wish, as much as possible, to avoid giving a foreign power new claims

of merit for services performed to the United States, and would ask no assistance that is not indispensable. I am, with the truest attachment and most perfect confidence, dear sir, &c."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. 6, P. 106 to 110.

Washington in his letter above, has for all time preserved, in his own words, very important facts for the people of this nation, and the letter contains and has preserved the very important maxim approved by Washington, that follows:

NO NATION IS TO BE TRUSTED FURTHER THAN IT IS
BOUND BY ITS INTEREST.

Washington applied this maxim to France, in his letter just quoted, and the maxim and the way he applied it, in his own words, follows:

"Men are very apt to run into extremes. Hatred of England may carry some into an excess of confidence in France, especially when motives of gratitude are thrown into the scales. Men of this description would be unwilling to suppose France capable of acting so ungenerous a part. I am heartily disposed to entertain the most favorable sentiment of our new ally, and cherish them in others to a reasonable degree. But it is a maxim founded on the universal experience of mankind, that—
The Maxim of Washington follows:

"No nation is to be trusted further than it is bound by its interest, and no prudent statesman or politician will venture to depart from it."

The two quotations above are from a letter Washington wrote, to the President of Congress, on the proposed

expedition against Canada, and are important and convincing that Washington would not trust any nation further than it is bound by its interest, France, included, and he knew France well. And it is hard to understand why some of the statesmen and politicians, of this nation, failed to follow the maxims and the great truths and fatherly advice of Washington, the greatest of patriots and the Father of our country, and the tried, true and best friend of all worthy people of this nation, when we all must, and do know, that time and experience has proven, that we cannot go wrong when we follow Washington. Furthermore, the letter of Washington, above, "To the President of Congress," resulted as it should, in Congress annulling the expedition against Canada, is evident, from the facts that follow:

CANADA SOLICITED BY CONGRESS TO JOIN COLONIES IN
WAR AGAINST ENGLAND.

Congress, early in the Revolutionary War, sent an army to Canada, and the result was not satisfactory, and on this subject, the following is quoted:

"Three Commissioners, Franklin, Chase, and Carroll, were appointed by Congress, February 15th, to repair to Canada. By their instructions they were to use all suitable means to induce the Canadians to join the other colonies in the contest against England; to promise them the same privileges of an independent government, and the same protection, that were enjoyed by each of the other colonies; to convince them, that they were equally interested in the common cause, and would profit equally by the advantages of success; and to assure them that free toleration should be allowed in religion, that the terms of union should be similar to those binding together the other colonies, and that, in case they

should join the union, these colonies would protect them against all enemies. The Commissioners were also empowered to establish a printing-press, to settle differences between the inhabitants and the troops, to reform abuses in the army, to establish regulations for preserving peace and good order, and, in effecting these objects, to suspend any civil or military officer, till the pleasure of Congress should be known. Armed with these extensive powers, the commissioners arrived at Montreal on the 29th of April, 1776. They were accompanied by the Rev. John Carroll, a Catholic clergyman, afterwards archbishop of Baltimore, whose influence with the people it was thought would be useful on account of his religious character and principles. But they found the state of affairs in Canada by no means such as to encourage any just hope of success to their mission. Negligence, mismanagement, and a combination of unlucky incidents had produced a confusion and disorder that it was now too late to remedy. The commissioners used every effort in their power, but to little effect. Ill health caused Dr. Franklin to return in a few days. His two associates remained until after the American forces had retreated to Sorel and were preparing to evacuate Canada.

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 3, p. 390-391.

Congress did all in its power to have Canada join the colonies in the Revolutionary War against England, and failed.

CANADA CEDED BY FRANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

France ceded Canada to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, at the end of a long war in Canada between France and Great Britain, which did not suit the people of France. What could France expect, should

England win in the war with the United States, but England, or Great Britain, would take the valuable possessions of France in America, as Great Britain had taken Canada from France, at the end of a long war in Canada.

Apparently France joined the United States in this war, solely to prevent Great Britain from taking the valuable possessions in America from France, as she had taken Canada from France; doubtless that was the cause of Marquis Lafayette, Count d'Estaing and others favorable to France, inducing Congress to approve an expedition against Canada, before submitting it to Washington, which was the custom, and no doubt the above was the cause of Count d'Estaing being so interested in getting Canada back for France, that he failed to assist this nation in the Revolutionary War, as provided in the Treaty of Alliance herein, and as desired, and expected, by Congress and Washington, which extended and prolonged the war several years, and was a loss and damage to the United States beyond comparison or estimation.

That Count d'Estaing was not satisfied with France ceding Canada to Great Britain, and desired to get Canada back from Great Britain, for France, is evident from the important proclamation of Count d'Estaing to the French Canadians, that follows:

PROCLAMATION OF COUNT D'ESTAING TO FRENCH CANADIANS.

Count d'Estaing, at Boston, October 28, 1778, issued a proclamation to the French Canadians and the facts relating to this proclamation are quoted below from the history of Canada, by Clement. Page 114.

"Baron d'Estaing sailed with the French fleet to aid the revolted colonies. He issued a proclamation to the French Canadians calling on them to put themselves once more under the protection of the French

king. There was much excitement in Canada when copies of this proclamation were found affixed to doors of the parish churches throughout the land."

The proclamation of Count d'Estaing, and his acts as a whole, conclusively show that he was greatly interested in the affairs of France, and desired to get Canada back from Great Britain for France, and he was no benefit, but was a great detriment and damage to the United States, and prolonged the war for many years. Soon after his proclamation, Count d'Estaing sailed with his army to the West Indies, and about one year later he returned and joined General Lincoln in a battle at Charleston, without consulting Washington, and was defeated, October 9, 1779, and soon after this battle, he sailed from the United States and never returned. His defeat was a serious loss to the United States.

LEE, GENERAL, RETREATED AGAINST ORDERS.

General Lee was next in command in the Revolutionary War to Washington, and was retreating against the orders of Washington, in the Battle of Monmouth of July 10, 1780.

The enemy was located near Monmouth, and at about five in the morning, General Dickinson notified Washington that the enemy had begun their march, and as Washington was in command of the army, he acted at once, and from his acts the following is quoted:

"I instantly put the army in motion, and sent orders by one of my aids to General Lee to move on and attack them, unless there should be very powerful reasons to the contrary, acquainting him at the same time, that I was marching to support him, and, for doing it with the greater expedition and convenience, should make the men disencumber themselves of their packs and blankets. After marching about

five miles, to my great surprise and mortification, I met the whole advanced corps retreating, and, as I was told, by General Lee's orders, without having made any opposition, except one fire, given by a party under the command of Colonel Butler, on their being charged by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed. I proceeded immediately to the rear of the corps, which I found closely pressed by the enemy, and gave directions for forming part of the retreating troops, who, by the brave and spirited conduct of the officers, aided by some pieces of well-served artillery, checked the enemy's advance, and gave time to make a disposition of the left wing and second line of the army upon an eminence, and in a wood a little in the rear, covered by a morass in front. On this were placed some batteries of cannon, by Lord Stirling, who commanded the left wing, which played upon the enemy with great effect, and, seconded by parties of infantry detached to oppose them, effectually put a stop to their advance."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 5, P. 425-426.

Night came on and prevented Washington and his army from attacking the enemy, and they remained on the ground, lying upon their arms in the field of action, with the intention of renewing the attack early the next morning, but the enemy, about midnight, marched away in such silence, that their movements were not discovered, and the result was, Washington had changed what might have been a disastrous defeat into victory. General Lee was arrested, and the charges are quoted below:

"First, disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy, agreeably to repeated instructions; secondly, misbehavior before the enemy in making an unnecessary, disorderly, and shameful retreat; thirdly, dis-

respect to the Commander-in-chief in two letters written after the action. A court-martial was summoned, which sat from time to time for three weeks while the army was on its march; and finally declared their opinion, that General Lee was guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be suspended from all command in the army of the United States for the term of twelve months. In the written opinion of the court, the second charge was modified by omitting the word "shameful"; but in all other respects the charges were allowed to be sustained by the testimony. Congress approved the sentence. General Lee left the army, and never joined it again."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 300-301.

Everything appeared to be going wrong. General Lee, next in command of the army to General Washington, had disobeyed orders of Washington, and was court-martialed, and other things were going wrong which follow.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, THE ARCH TRAITOR, JOINS ENEMY.

The account of the treason of Benedict Arnold is quoted below from the *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, which the author considers the best authority.

The commanders of the two allied armies, General Washington, and Count de Rochambeau, met at Hartford, in Connecticut, on September 21, 1780, and the absence of General Washington no doubt prompted the action of General Arnold quoted below.

"At this time General Arnold held the command at West Point and other fortified posts in the Highlands. No officer in the American Army had acquired higher renown for military talents, activity, and cour-

age. He had signalized himself at the taking of Ticonderoga, by his expedition through the wilderness to Quebec, in a naval engagement on Lake Champlain, in a reencounter with the enemy at Danbury, and above all in the decisive action at Saratoga. When the British evacuated Philadelphia, he was appointed to the command in that city, being disabled by his wounds for immediate active service. Arrogant, fond of display, and extravagant in his style of living, he was soon involved in difficulties, which led to his ruin. His debts accumulated, and, to relieve himself from embarrassment and indulge his passion for parade, he resorted to practices discreditable to him as an officer and a man. Heavy charges were exhibited against him by the President and Council of Pennsylvania, which were referred to a court-martial. After a thorough investigation, the court sentenced him to receive a public reprimand from the Commander-in-chief. He had previously presented to Congress large claims against the United States on account of money, which he said he had expended for the public service in Canada. These claims were examined, and in part disallowed. In the opinion of many, they were such as to authorize a suspicion of his integrity, if not to afford evidence of deliberate fraud."

"These censures, added to the desperate state of his private affairs, were more than the pride of Arnold could bear. At once to take revenge, and to retrieve his fortunes, he resolved to become a traitor to his country, and seek employment in the ranks of the enemy. This purpose was so far fixed in his mind fifteen months before its consummation, that he then began, and continued afterwards a secret correspondence with Major Andre, adjutant-general

of the British army. The more easily to effect his designs, he sought and obtained the command at West Point, where he arrived the first week in August. From that time it was his aim, by a plan concerted with the British general, to deliver West Point and the other posts of the Highlands into the hands of the enemy."

"The absence of Washington from the army, on his visit to Hartford, was thought to afford a fit occasion for bringing the affair to a crisis. The Vulture sloop of war ascended the Hudson, and anchored in Haverstraw Bay, six or seven miles below King's Ferry. It was contrived that a meeting should take place between Arnold and Andre, for the purpose of making arrangements. Andre went ashore from the Vulture in the night on the west side of the river, where Arnold was waiting to receive him. They remained together in that place till the dawn of day, when, their business not being finished, Arnold persuaded him to go to the house of Joshua H. Smith, at some distance from the river, where he was concealed during the day. Arnold left him in the morning and went to West Point. It was Andre's expectation and wish to return to the Vulture; but, this not being practicable, he left Smith's house in the dusk of the evening on horseback, and crossed the river at King's Ferry with a written pass signed by Arnold, in which the bearer was called John Anderson. Before leaving Smith's house he exchanged his regimentals for a citizen's dress, over which he wore a dark, loose great-coat.

"The next day, while riding alone towards New York, he was suddenly stopped in the road by three armed militia-men, Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, about half a mile north of Tarrytown. They

searched him, and found papers secreted in his boots. From this discovery they inferred that he was a spy; and, taking him back to the nearest American out-post at North Castle, they delivered him over to Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, who was stationed there with a party of dragoons. Jameson examined the papers, and knew them to be in the handwriting of Arnold. They were of a very extraordinary character, containing an exact account of the state of things at West Point, and of the strength of the garrison, with remarks on the different works, and a report of a council of war recently held at the headquarters of the army. Jameson was amazed and bewildered. He sent a messenger to Arnold with a letter, stating that a prisoner, who called himself John Anderson, had been brought to him and was then in custody, and that papers had been found upon his person, which seemed to him of a dangerous tendency. At the same time he despatched an express to General Washington, then supposed to be on the road returning from Hartford. This express was the bearer of the papers, which had been taken from Andre's boots."

"The next morning Andre was sent, under the charge of Major Tallmadge, to Colonel Sheldon's quarters at New Salem for greater security. Being now convinced that there was no hope of escape, he wrote a letter to General Washington revealing his name and true character. Till this time no one about him knew who he was, or that he held a military rank. He submitted the letter to Major Tallmadge and other officers, who read it with astonishment."

"Having finished his interview with the French commanders, Washington returned from Hartford by the upper route through Fishkill. Consequently

the express, who was sent with the papers, and who took the lower route, by which Washington had gone to Hartford, did not meet him, but came back to North Castle. In the meantime Washington pursued his journey by the way of Fishkill to West Point. Two or three hours before he reached Arnold's house, which was on the side of the river opposite to West Point and at a considerable distance below, the messenger arrived there with the letter from Jameson, by which Arnold was informed of the capture of Andre. He read it with some degree of agitation, and, pretending that he was suddenly called to West Point, mounted a horse standing at the door, rode to the river, entered his barge, and ordered the men to row down the stream. When the barge approached King's Ferry, he held up a white handkerchief, and the officer, who commanded at Verplanck's Point, supposing it to be a flag-boat, allowed it to pass without inspection. Arnold proceeded directly to the Vulture, which was still at anchor in the river near the place where Andre had left it."

"Washington arrived at Arnold's house, and went over to West Point, without hearing any thing of Arnold. On his return, however, in the afternoon, he received the above mentioned letter from Andre, and the papers found in his boots, which had been forwarded from North Castle. The plot was now unravelled. The first thing to be done was to secure the posts. Orders were immediately despatched to all the principal officers, and every precaution was taken."

"Andre was first removed to West Point, and thence to the headquarters of the army at Tappan. A board of officers was summoned, and directed to inquire into the case of Major Andre, report the

facts, and give their opinion, both in regard to the nature of his offence, and to the punishment that ought to be awarded. Various papers were laid before the board, and Andre himself was questioned, and desired to make such statements and explanations as he chose. After a full investigation the board reported, that the prisoner came on shore in the night, to hold a private and secret interview with General Arnold; that he changed his dress within the American lines, and passed the guards in a disguised habit and under a feigned name; that he was taken in the same disguised habit, having in his possession several papers, which contained intelligence for the enemy; and that he ought to be considered as a spy, and, according to the law and usage of nations, to suffer death. General Washington approved this decision; and Major Andre was executed at Tappan on the 2nd of October."

"While Andre's case was pending, Sir Henry Clinton used every effort in his power to rescue him from his fate. He wrote to General Washington, and endeavored to show, that he could not be regarded as a spy, inasmuch as he came on shore at the request of an American general, and afterwards acted by his direction. Connected with all the circumstances, this argument could have no weight. That he was drawn into a snare by a traitor did not make him the less a spy. As the guilt of Arnold was the cause of all the evils that followed, an exchange of him for Andre would have been accepted; but no such proposal was intimated by the British general; and perhaps it could not be done consistently with honor and the course already pursued. From the moment of his capture till that of his execution, the conduct of Andre was marked with a candor, self-possession, and dignity,

which betokened a brave and noble spirit. There was no stronger trait in the character of Washington than humanity; the misfortunes and sufferings of others touched him keenly; and his feelings were deeply moved at the part he was compelled to act in consenting to the death of Andre; yet justice to the office he held, and to the cause for which his countrymen were shedding their blood, left him no alternative."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 339-344.

MONEY BAD

The army was paid in paper money, issued by Congress, and so much of it was issued that it had but little value.

From a memorial of army officers of the Jersey line, to the Legislature of their State, the following is quoted:

"A memorial of the officers of the Jersey line to the legislature of their State, represented the depreciation to be so great that four months' pay of a private soldier would not procure for his family a single bushel of wheat; the pay of a Colonel would not purchase oats for his horse, and a common laborer or express rider could earn four times the pay in paper, of an American officer."

—Quoted from *Life of Washington* by Hancock, P. 398.

The facts above reached Congress and a committee of three was appointed to investigate conditions, and from the finding of the committee the following is quoted:

"The committee found the disastrous state of affairs had not been exaggerated. For five months, the army had been unpaid. Every department was destitute of money or credit; there were rarely provisions for six days in advance; on some occasions,

the troops had been for several successive days without meat; there was no forage; the medical department had neither tea, chocolate, wine, nor spiritous liquors of any kind. 'Yet the men,' said Washington, 'have borne their distress, in general, with a firmness and patience never exceeded, and every commendation is due to the officers for encouraging them to it, by exhortation and example.' We have it from another authority, that many officers for some time lived on bread and cheese, rather than take any of the scanty allowance of meat from the men."

—Quoted from *Life of Washington* by Hancock, P. 399.

MUTINY IN ARMY.

May 25, 1780, in the dusk of the evening, two regiments of the Connecticut line assembled on their parade by peal of drum, and declared their intention to march home, bag and baggage, "or at best to gain subsistence at the point of the bayonet," and it was with difficulty they could be prevailed upon to return to their huts. Washington declared that this mutiny had given him infinitely more concern than anything that had ever happened.

MUTINY IN RANKS.

January 1, 1781, about thirteen hundred soldiers and non-commissioned officers met on their parade ground under arms, that were not satisfied, because their pay was long past due, and the money they were paid with was of little value, and they claimed Congress was providing good money to pay its members and neglecting the soldier.

They declared they were going to march to Philadelphia, where Congress was then in session, and demand redress from Congress. General Wayne and their commissioned officers tried to pacify them, but with no avail,

they seized six fieldpieces (small cannon), and set out in the night for Philadelphia.

General Wayne followed the insurgent troops and overtook them January 3, 1781, at Middlebrook, but was not able to satisfy them.

General Clinton, the British commander at New York, heard of this trouble, and sent parties to see the dissatisfied soldiers and they made them very liberal offers to join the British army, which they refused, saying, "we are not 'Arnolds,'" and they arrested the two parties that made the offer and turned them over to General Wayne, and later the two prisoners were tried and found guilty of being spies, and executed near Trenton.

Congress was alarmed at this situation, and at once sent a committee composed of General Sullivan, Mr. Witherspoon and Mr. Mathews, and instructed them to confer with the executive of Pennsylvania on the subject. The committee and Governor Reed on the part of the council of Pennsylvania, set off to meet the troops. Meantime, General Wayne remained with them at Princeton, and Governor Reed and the committee of Congress offered them the following proposal:

"1. To discharge all those who had enlisted indefinitely for three years or during the war; the fact to be inquired into by three commissioners to be appointed by the executive, and to be ascertained, where the original enlistment could not be produced, by the oath of the soldier.

2. To give immediate certificates for the depreciation on their pay, and to settle arrearages as soon as circumstances would admit.

3. To furnish them immediately certain specified articles of clothing, which were greatly wanted.

These terms were accepted, on the further stipulation that three commissioners should be deputed

from the line to act conjointly with the others in determining what soldiers should be discharged. They resulted, however, in discharging of a very large portion of the troops, and temporary dissolution of the line."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 7, P. 359.

WASHINGTON DECLINED TO BE KING.

In the spring of 1782, when the outlook was the worst for the patriots in the Revolutionary War, "A colonel in the army, of a highly respectable character, and somewhat advanced in life, was made the organ for communicating to the Commander-in-chief, in a letter elaborately and skillfully written, after describing the gloomy state of affairs, the financial difficulties, and the innumerable embarrassments in which the country had been involved during the war, on account of its defective political organization, the writer adds: 'This must have shown to all, and to military men in particular, the weakness of republics, and the exertions the army have been able to make by being under a proper head.' Briefly they then requested that Washington should be king. And the reply of Washington is quoted below:

"Newburg, May 22, 1782."

"SIR,

"With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, Sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations, than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my own bosom,

unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

"I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs, that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add, that no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do; and, as far as my powers and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.

"I am, Sir, &c.

"George Washington."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 382-383.

TERNAY, CHEVALIER DE, AND FRENCH FLEET ARRIVED.

The second shipment of King's army from France arrived July 10, 1780, in command of Chevalier de Ternay, and was composed of seven ships of the line and two frigates, and two born and upwards of five thousand troops, and Count de Rochambeau, in command of French land forces in America.

The fact is surprising, that the war had existed from the date of the first battle, April 19, 1775, to the arrival of Chevalier de Ternay, July 10, 1780, being more than

five years, and France had not yet entered actively in the war, regardless of the fact that the Treaty of Alliance had been in force since May 4, 1778, being more than two years.

WASHINGTON FOUGHT THIRTEEN BATTLES BEFORE
FRANCE ENTERED REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Our readers will be surprised that Washington fought so many battles of the Revolutionary War before France entered. France did not actively enter the war until after the arrival of Chevalier de Ternay, and General Rochambeau, July 10, 1780, and the battles with the dates that Washington fought before their arrival, follow:

- Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.
- Battle of Concord, April 20, 1775.
- Battle of Fort Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775.
- Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.
- Battle of Trenton, December 25, 1775.
- Battle of Princeton, January 2, 1776.
- Battle of Long Island, August 29, 1776.
- Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777.
- Battle of Brandywine, September 12, 1777.
- Battle of Saratoga, October 17, 1777.
- Battle of Monmouth, June 27, 1778.
- Battle of Savanah, in December, 1778.
- Battle of Charleston, May 12, 1780.

It is surprising that Washington had fought the thirteen battles as above, before France actively entered the war, but the fact is settled conclusively by the dates of above battles and the date of the arrival of Chevalier de Ternay, July 10, 1780.

The following six battles were fought after the arrival of the French forces:

Battle of Camden, August 16, 1780.

Battle of King's Mountain, October 18, 1780.

Battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781.

Battle of Gilford Court House, March, 1781.

Battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781.

Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

Battle of Yorktown was the last battle of the Revolutionary War, and the French army rendered splendid service in this battle.

GRASSE, COUNT DE, AND KING'S FLEET ARRIVE.

The King's fleet, in command of Count de Grasse, arrived September 5, 1781, and was composed of twenty-eight ships of the line, also three thousand troops arrived under Marquis St. Simons.

Count de Grasse, September 7, 1781, the second day after his arrival, in the afternoon engaged in battle the British fleet, in command of Admiral Graves. Count de Grasse had the advantage of the wind and drew off at night, and it appears, that both were satisfied with damage received and done, as neither attempted to renew the battle.

Anyhow, Count de Grasse later blockaded and held the water entrance against the English army, so supplies could not reach them by water during Battle of Yorktown, and was not further bothered by the British fleet.

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN AND SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS.

The Battle of Yorktown and Gloucester, on October 19, 1781, was the last battle of the Revolutionary War,

and is known as the Battle of Yorktown, and the account of the battle is quoted below from *Writings of Washington* by Sparks and is dependable.

"Lord Cornwallis, expecting aid from Sir Henry Clinton, and hoping the British force at sea would be superior to the French, had taken possession of Yorktown and Gloucester, two places separated by York River, and nearly opposite to each other. The main part of his army was at Yorktown, around which he threw up strong works of defense, and prepared to sustain a siege. To this extremity he was at length reduced. All the troops being assembled, the American and French generals marched from the encampment near Williamsburg, and completely invested Yorktown on the 30th of September: The Americans were stationed on the right, and the French on the left, in a semi-circular line, each wing resting on York River. The post at Gloucester was invested by Lauzun's legion, marines from the fleet, and Virginia militia, under the command of M. de Choisy, a brigadier-general in the French service."

"The siege was carried on by the usual process of opening parallels, erecting batteries, firing shot, throwing shells, and storming redoubts. The enemy were neither idle nor inefficient in their efforts for defense and annoyance. The principal event was the storming of two redoubts at the same time; one by a party of the American light infantry, the other by a detachment of French grenadiers and chasseurs; the former headed by Lafayette, the latter by the Baron de Viomenil. They were both successful. The assailants entered the redoubts with the bayonet, in a brave and spirited manner, under a heavy fire from the enemy. The advanced corps of the

American party was led by Colonel Hamilton, 'whose well-known talents and gallantry,' said Lafayette in his report, 'were most conspicuous and serviceable.' Colonels Laurens, Gimat, and Barber were also distinguished in this assault."

"The besiegers pushed forward their trenches, and kept up an incessant fire from their batteries, till the 17th of October, when, about ten o'clock in the morning, the enemy beat a parley, and Lord Cornwallis sent out a note to General Washington proposing a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and the appointment of commissioners on each side to settle the terms for surrendering the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester. In reply General Washington requested, that, as a preliminary step, his Lordship would communicate in writing the terms on which he proposed to surrender. This was complied with, and hostilities ceased."

"The basis of a capitulation, furnished by the British general, was, that the garrisons should be prisoners of war, with the customary honors; that the British and German troops should be sent to Europe, under an engagement not to serve against France or America till released or exchanged; that all arms and public stores should be given up; that the officers and soliders should retain their private property; and that the interest of several individuals in a civil capacity should be attended to. This last clause was designed to protect the traders and other Americans, who had joined the enemy."

"Some of these points not being admissible, General Washington transmitted an answer the next day, in which he sketched the outlines of a capitulation, and informed Lord Cornwallis, that he was ready to appoint commissioners to digest the articles. All the

troops in the garrisons were to be prisoners of war, and marched into such parts of the country as could most conveniently provide for their subsistence; the artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and public stores, with the shipping, boats, and all their furniture and apparel, were to be delivered up; the officers retaining their side-arms, and both the officers and soldiers preserving their baggage and effects, except such property as had been taken in the country, which was to be reclaimed. The surrendering army was to receive the same honors as had been granted by the British to the garrison of Charleston. Upon these general terms a treaty was finally adjusted; the commissioners being Colonel Laurens and the Viscount de Noailles on the part of the Americans and French, and Colonel Dundas and Major Ross on that of the British. The articles of capitulation were signed on the 19th of October, and in the afternoon of that day the garrisons marched out and surrendered their arms."

"The traders within the enemy's lines were not regarded as prisoners, and they were allowed a certain time to dispose of their property or remove it; but no provision was made for other persons in a civil capacity within the enemy's lines. At the request of Lord Cornwallis, however, the *Bonetta* sloop of war was left at his disposal for the purpose of sending an aid-de-camp with despatches to Sir Henry Clinton; and in this vessel, which was suffered to depart without examination, all persons of the above description took passage for New York; and thus the British commander was enabled to maintain his good faith towards those, who had joined him in the country, without including them in the terms of capitulation. The *Bonetta*, with her crew, guns, and stores, was to return and be given up."

"The whole number of prisoners, exclusive of seamen, was somewhat over seven thousand men; and the British loss during the siege was between five and six hundred. The combined army employed in the siege consisted of about seven thousand American regular troops, upwards of five thousand French, and four thousand militia. The loss in killed and wounded was about three hundred. The land forces surrendered to General Washington, and became prisoners to Congress; but the seamen, ships, and naval equipments, were assigned to the French admiral."

"The success was more complete, and more speedily attained, than had been anticipated. The capture of Cornwallis, with so large a part of the British army in America, occasioned great rejoicings throughout the country, as affording a decisive pre-sage of the favorable termination of the war. Congress passed a special vote of thanks to each of the commanders, and to the officers and troops. Two stands of colors, taken from the enemy at the capitulation, were given to General Washington, and two pieces of field-ordnance to Count de Rochambeau and Count de Grasse respectively, as tokens of the national gratitude for their services. Congress moreover resolved to commemorate so glorious an event by causing a marble column to be erected at Yorktown, adorned with emblems of the alliance between France and the United States, and an inscription containing a narrative of the principal incidents of the siege and surrender."

Above is dependable, for it is quoted from *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. 1, Pages 367 to 370.

Washington was highly pleased with the blockade of the water entrance to the English army by Count de

Grasse and he proceeded at once, and made good the claim he had made from the beginning of the war, that :

"His army were expert diggers as well as shooters, and if the water entrance to the English Army was blockaded so supplies could not reach them by water, his army could surround and capture the English army, and try as they may they could not prevent it."

It was reported that Lord Cornwallis, early the morning his army was surrounded, with a field glass viewed the intrenchments and earth works of the army of Washington, which completely surrounded his army on the land side, and he remarked that :

"Washington is right, his army are expert diggers, they dug more in a few hours last night, than my whole army would dig in a month."

Washington, when the British soldiers were marching from their intrenchments to lay down their arms, addressed his troops as follows :

"My brave fellows, let no sensation of satisfaction for the triumphs you have gained induce you to insult your fallen enemy. Let no shouting, no clamorous huzzaing, increase their mortification. Posterity will huzza for us."

—*Lives of Presidents of United States*, by Abbott and Conwell, Page 47.

Washington, the next day after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, issued the following order to the army in his command :

"Divine service is to be performed tomorrow in the several brigades and divisions. The commander-in-chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on

duty should universally attend, with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart, which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interposition of providence demands of us."

—*Lives of Presidents of United States*, by Abbott and Conwell, Page 47.

The small loss of the combined forces under Washington, of about three hundred killed and wounded in the battle, is accounted for by the fact that the combined army was so skillfully managed by Washington and his generals, and were so well fortified with earth-works, that escape was impossible, and to attempt to escape meant death.

Washington, and also the officers and soldiers of the combined army under his command, which includes the army of the King of France, are entitled to great credit for the skill and ability used, in surrounding Lord Cornwallis and his army, so they could not escape, before Cornwallis was aware that a siege was intended.

ROCHAMBEAU, COUNT DE, IN COMMAND OF FRENCH LAND FORCES.

Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant General of the royal army of France, was in command of the land forces of the French army in the United States, subject to the orders of Washington, and he arrived in the United States July 10, 1780, and was a splendid officer, and deserves great credit for the services he rendered in the Battle of Yorktown.

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE AND GENERAL.

General Lafayette was a good general and a fine soldier, and rendered splendid service in the Battle of Yorktown and the Revolutionary War, and deserves great

credit . And before he came to America, to join in the war, he tried to get permission of the French Government to come, but failed. Then he purchased a boat and disguised himself as a courier and came to America, with eleven other officers of different ranks, seeking service in the army of the United States in the Revolutionary War against England for the Liberty and Independence of the United States.

Lafayette arrived in the United States in July, 1777, and he was not quite twenty years old, yet he had been married about three years to a lady of prominence. He at once, upon his arrival, applied to Mr. Lovell, chairman of the committee of Congress of Foreign Affairs, and he called next day and Mr. Lovell advised him that so many foreigners had applied that Congress was embarrassed with their applications, and he was sorry to inform him there was very little hopes of his success.

Lafayette suspected his papers had not been read, and he immediately wrote a note to the President of Congress, which follows :

“After my sacrifices, I have the right to ask two favors; one is to serve at my own expense; the other, to commence serving as volunteer.”

—*Life of Washington*, by Morris H. Hancock, P. 336.

Lafayette's appeal was successful, and July 31, 1777, Congress passed the following resolution:

“Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette, out of his great zeal to the cause of liberty, in which the United States are engaged, has left his family and connections, and at his own expense come over to offer his service to the United States, without pension or particular allowance, and is anxious to risk his life in our cause; Resolved, that his service be accepted, and that, in consideration of his zeal, his illustrious

family, and connections, he have the rank and commission of major-general in the army of the United States."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. 5. P. 10-11.

As the Government of France had refused to grant Lafayette permission to come to America, and assist the United States in the war for its liberty and independence, Lafayette purchased a boat and came at his own expense, and joined this Nation in the war. And also, he was a volunteer soldier in the army of the United States, as many other foreigners were. Therefore, it is not possible for France to claim any credit for the splendid service he rendered the United States in the war, and certainly not, in view of the fact that the

FRENCH REPUBLIC ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The French Republic arrested and imprisoned General Lafayette about the date, August 10, 1792, that they arrested and imprisoned the King of France and many of his supporters, and the French Republic kept him in prison about five years. Congress and Washington considered his arrest a great outrage, and did all in their power to obtain his release. But it required about five years to obtain his release.

Washington, at once, upon the arrest and imprisonment of General Lafayette, requested that he send his son, George Washington Lafayette, to America, and he did, and Washington put George in school and paid his expenses, and he also sent money to the wife of General Lafayette while he was in prison.

Lafayette was a volunteer soldier and general in the army of the United States, in the Revolutionary War against England, for the Liberty and Independence of the United States, and the King of France had agreed,

in the Treaty of Alliance herein, to assist the United States in the war, and under the conditions, it is but natural and right that General Lafayette would be friendly with the King of France. Can it be possible that the friendship of General Lafayette for the King of France, or the splendid service he rendered the United States in the war, was the cause of his arrest and long imprisonments?

From foregoing facts, it is not likely that the friendship of the French Republic for the United States, was greater than it was for General Lafayette, whom they arrested and imprisoned for about five years.

Anyhow, the arrest and long imprisonment of General Lafayette by the French Republic is hard to understand. And also the claim of the World War Booster and others that the French Republic assisted the United States in the Revolutionary War, and therefore was honor bound to assist France in the World War, is not true, is without merit, and of no force. The:

FRENCH REPUBLIC WAS NOT ESTABLISHED UNTIL AUGUST 10, 1792.

The French Republic was not established and did not exist until the Revolutionist Party of France took full control of the Government of France, August 10, 1792, and arrested and imprisoned the King of France, Louis the XVI and many of his supporters, and established the French Republic and later tried, convicted and executed the King of France and many of his supporters, and the great loss of life caused a reign of terror in France.

Furthermore, the claim of the World War Boosters, that the French Republic assisted the United States in the Revolutionary War, and was honor bound to assist the French Republic in the World War, is not true, because the French Republic was not established, and did

not exist, until August 10, 1792, which was more than nine years after the end of the war, which ended when the Peace Treaty was signed January 20, 1783. As the French Republic did not exist, it was not possible to aid the United States in the above war.

We should remember that all the assistance received from France by the United States in the Revolutionary War was received from the King of France and his supporters, and not from the French Republic, as claimed by the World War Boosters and others. Also we should remember that the Revolutionary Party of France were opposed to the measures favored by the King of France and his supporters, and took full control of the Government of France, and August 10, 1792, established the French Republic and arrested and imprisoned the King of France and many of his supporters, and tried, convicted and executed the King and many of his supporters.

GRASSE, COUNT DE, WAS IN BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.

Count de Grasse was in command of the King's fleet in the Battle of Yorktown, and rendered splendid service in above battle, and deserves the highest appreciation and gratitude of the United States.

WASHINGTON WROTE COUNT DE GRASSE AND LAFAYETTE AFTER BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.

Washington was highly pleased with the splendid service of Count de Grasse in the Battle of Yorktown, and the next day after the battle, he wrote Count de Grasse, and soon after above battle, he also wrote General Lafayette. The correspondence follows: read it and know the first hand facts. It is instructive, interesting and important.

WASHINGTON WROTE COUNT DE GRASSE AFTER BATTLE
OF YORKTOWN.

The letters of Washington to Count de Grasse, which follow, conclusively shows that Washington did all he could do, to have Count de Grasse remain and end the war. On this subject, Washington wrote Count de Grasse October 20, 1781, the next day after the Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, and his letter in full, follows:

“TO COUNT DE GRASSE,

Head-Quarters, 20 October, 1781.

“Sir,

“The surrender of York, from which so great glory and advantage are derived to the allies, and the honor of which belongs to your Excellency, has greatly anticipated our most sanguine expectations. Certain of this event, under your auspices, though unable to determine the time, I solicited your attention, in the first conference with which you honored me, to ulterior objects of decisive importance to the common cause. Although your answer on that occasion was unfavorable to my wishes, the unexpected promptness, with which our operations here have been conducted to their final success, having gained us time, the defect of which was one of your principal objections, a conviction of the most extensive and happy consequences engages me to renew my representation.

“Charleston, the principal maritime port of the British in the southern parts of the Continent, the grand deposit and point of support for the present theatre of the war, is open to a combined attack, and might be carried with as much certainty as the place which has just surrendered. This capture would

destroy the last hope, which induces the enemy to continue the war; for, having experienced the impracticability of recovering the populous northern States, they have determined to confine themselves to the defensive in that quarter, and prosecute a most vigorous offensive at the southward, with a view of reconquering States, whose sparse population and natural disadvantages render them infinitely less susceptible of defense, although their productions make them the most valuable in a commercial view. Their general naval superiority, previous to your arrival, gave them decisive advantages in the rapid transport of their troops and supplies, while the immense land marches of our succours, too tardy and expensive in every point of view, subjected us to be beaten in detail.

“It will depend upon your Excellency, therefore, to terminate the war, and enable the allies to dictate the law in a treaty. A campaign so glorious and so fertile in consequences could be reserved only for the Count de Grasse. It rarely happens, that such a combination of means, as are in our hands at present, can be seasonably obtained by the most strenuous human exertions; a decisively superior fleet, the fortune and talents of whose commander overawe all the naval forces that the most strenuous efforts of the enemy have been able to collect; an army flushed with success, demanding only to be conducted to new attacks; and the very season, which is proper for operating against the points in question.

“If, upon entering into the detail of this expedition, your Excellency should determine it impracticable, there is an object, which, though subordinate to that above mentioned, is of capital importance to our southern operations, and may be effected at

infinitely less expense; I mean the enemy's post at Wilmington in North Carolina. Circumstances require that I should at this period reinforce the southern army under General Greene. This reinforcement, transported by sea under your convoy, would enable us to carry the post in question with very little difficulty, and would wrest from the British a point of support in North Carolina, which is attended with the most dangerous consequences to us, and liberate another state. This object would require nothing more than the convoy of your fleet to the point of operation, and the protection of the debarkation.

I entreat your Excellency's attention to the points, which I have the honor of laying before you, and that you will be pleased at the same time to inform me what are your dispositions for a maritime force to be left on the American station.

I have the honor to be, &c.*"

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 8, Pp. 185 to 187.

Washington highly compliments Count de Grasse, upon his splendid service in the Battle of Yorktown, and in the strongest terms possible, appeals to him to remain and assist the United States in the capture of Charleston, and to end the war, and Washington wrote Count de Grasse the letter above, October 20, 1781, the next day after the surprising great victory of the Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, regardless of the great joy and excitement that then prevailed, caused by the great victory of the Battle of Yorktown. The author believes that the letter of Washington to Count de Grasse, is remarkable, because of the very trying conditions under which it was written. Read the letter of Washington and know the facts it contains.

Washington, October 21, 1781, the second day after

the Battle of Yorktown, went on board the ship of Count de Grasse, both to pay his respects, and to offer his thanks for the service that Count de Grasse had rendered the United States, in the Battle of Yorktown. He returned the same evening, but had Lafayette, who was with him, remain, hoping that Count de Grasse would change his mind and assist in the plan suggested.

WASHINGTON RECEIVED REPLY FROM COUNT DE GRASSE.

Lafayette returned two days later with the reply of Count de Grasse to Washington, and from the reply the following is quoted:

"The Count de Grasse would be happy to be able to make the expedition to Charleston, all the advantages of which he feels; but the order of his court, ulterior projects, and his engagement with the Spaniards, render it impossible to remain here the necessary time for this operation. His wish to serve the United States is such, that he desires to enter into engagements for a co-operation during the next campaign, as far as the plans of the court will permit."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 8, P. 187.

The reply of Count de Grasse, quoted above, is plain, that he would be happy to make the expedition to Charleston, but the order of his court (and the objects he mentioned) render it impossible to remain in America the necessary time for the operation. And he states, "His wish to serve the United States is such, that he desires to enter into engagements for a co-operation during the next campaign as far as the plans of the court will permit."

Count de Grasse clearly states that he desires to enter into engagements for a co-operation during the next campaign, as far as the plans of the court will permit, which

concedes he is controlled by his court, which in fact is France.

Washington, after accepting the terms suggested by Count de Grasse, relating to the next campaign, he then speaks of the next campaign as "Next to, the immediate prosecution of our present success, with the union of superior means now in our power."

Washington was not inclined to give up, as long as there was a possible chance of success, and:

WASHINGTON WROTE COUNT DE GRASSE AGAIN.

The second letter of Washington to Count de Grasse in full, follows:

"TO COUNT DE GRASSE."

Head-Quarters, 28 October, 1781.

"Sir,

Your Excellency did me the honor to mention, in one of your letters, and subsequently in the note transmitted by the Marquis de Lafayette, that, from a desire to serve the United States, your Excellency would enter into engagements for such cooperations the next campaign as should not be incompatible with the orders of your court. This offer is too essential to the interests of the common cause, not to be embraced by me with the greatest eagerness, while it claims my warmest acknowledgments for the continuation of your friendly disposition towards America. As it is impossible, at this distance of time, to determine whether it will be most advantageous for the allies to open the campaign with the siege of New York, and thence proceed to that of Charleston, or make Charleston the leading operation, I take the liberty of proposing to your excellency the following general dispositions, as equally applicable to either; namely, that your Excellency would assemble a decisive naval superiority in the

Bay of Chesapeake, towards the end of May, from which central position we might easily transport ourselves for a reunion of our means against whichever of the maritime points above mentioned circumstances should render it most advisable to attack first. With your Excellency, I need not insist either upon the indispensable necessity of a maritime force capable of giving you an absolute ascendancy in these seas, nor enlarge upon the advantages, which must be derived from anticipating the British in opening the campaign, next to the immediate prosecution of our present successes with the union of superior means now in our power, and which would infallibly terminate the war at one stroke.

"The plan, which I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, is that which appears to me most likely to accomplish the great objects of the alliance. You will have observed, that, whatever efforts are made by the land armies, the navy must have the casting vote in the present contest. The court of France are convinced of it, and have declared their resolution to give this indispensable succour. The triumphant manner in which your Excellency has maintained the mastery of the American seas, and the glory of the French flag, lead both nations to look to you as the arbiter of the war. Public and private motives make me most ardently wish, that the next campaign may be calculated to crown all your former victories. I entreat your Excellency to be persuaded of my regard for your glory, and of the sincere friendship with which I shall invariably continue, my dear General, &c."*

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 8, Pp. 196, 197.

Washington in his letter briefly stated shows, that a

sufficient maritime force or navy is indispensable, and the Court of France is convinced of it, and have decided to give this indispensable service. France should have given this service when Count de Estaing and his fleet arrived in the United States July 8, 1778. Washington and Congress expected it, and was greatly disappointed that France failed to give this service, and Washington and his officers were opposed to Count d Estaing leaving Rhode Island, the locality of the enemy, where his services were badly needed, as he did, and going to Boston, where his services were not needed, and the officers protested against this measure, and Washington issued a general order to the army expressing his views. Read the protest and general order, consult index, "Army Officers Protest Against Count d Estaing Going to Boston," also "General Order of Washington to Army."

Had Count d Estaing pursued the method that Count de Grasse pursued at the Battle of Yorktown, and at once upon his arrival July 8, 1778, blockaded and held the water entrance against the English army, then Washington and the army would at once have surrounded and captured the English army, and July, 1778, would have been the end of the war, instead of the Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, and saved more than three years of this horrible war.

What a great blessing this would have been to all the people of the nation, and the great ease with which Count de Grasse succeeded at Yorktown indicates that Count de Estaing would have succeeded had he made an effort, but he made no effort.

As France failed to let Count de Grasse remain as he desired, and as Washington requested, and end the war, which Washington believed would not require more than two months, and might end the war with one stroke, Count de Grasse and the King's fleet sailed from the

United States November 4, 1781, and never returned, admired by all, and taking with him two beautiful horses which Washington had presented to him in token of his great admiration.

Marquis de Lafayette was about to leave the United States to visit his family in Paris, and requested that Washington write him his opinion respecting the operations of the next campaign, and in reply :

WASHINGTON WROTE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE NOVEMBER 15, 1781.

The following is quoted from the letter of Washington to Lafayette :

“As you expressed a desire to know my sentiments respecting the operations of the next campaign, before your departure for France, I will without a tedious display of reasoning declare in one word, that the advantages of it to America, and the honor and glory of it to the allied arms in these States, must depend absolutely upon the naval force, which is employed in these seas, and the time of its appearance next year. No land force can act decisively, unless it is accompanied by a maritime superiority ; nor can more than negative advantages be expected without it. For proof of this, we have only to recur to the instances of the ease and facility with which the British shifted their ground, as advantages were to be obtained at either extremity of the continent, and to their late heavy loss the moment they failed in their naval superiority. To point out the further advantages, which might have been obtained in the course of this year, if Count de Grasse could have waited, and would have covered a further operation to the southward, is unnecessary ; because a doubt did not exist, nor does it at this moment, in

any man's mind, of the total extirpation of the British force in the Carolinas and Georgia, if he could have extended his cooperation two months longer.

"It follows then as certain as night succeeds the day, that without a decisive naval force we can do nothing definite, and with it everything honorable and glorious. A constant naval superiority would terminate the war speedily; without it, I do not know that it will ever be terminated honorably."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 8, Pp. 205, 206.

Washington in the above letter, has so clearly and forcibly stated the great importance of a navy, therefore the following is quoted from the letter:

"No land force can act decisively, unless it is accompanied by a maritime superiority; nor can more than negative advantages be expected without it. For proof of this, we have only to recur to the instances of the ease and facility with which the British shifted their ground as advantages were to be obtained at either extremity of the continent, and to their late heavy loss the moment they failed in their naval superiority."

Washington in his letter to Marquis Lafayette just quoted, also in a prior letter above to Count de Grasse, has clearly stated the facts and the conditions that existed in the United States, after the Battle of Yorktown. Also how important and necessary it was, for Count de Grasse to remain after the Battle of Yorktown and end the war, which Washington stated would not require more than two months, and Count de Grasse desired to remain, but France failed to have him remain as he should, which extended and prolonged the war more than one year, and was a great damage and loss to the United States.

CHAPTER II

FRANCE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH TREATY OF ALLIANCE. UNITED STATES COMPLIED WITH TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

(For page of subject desired consult index.)

The Treaty of Alliance herein, is important, and is a binding contract upon the United States and France, and clearly states and fixed the rights, obligations and requirements of each of above nations in the Revolutionary War, and each nation is equally bound by its provisions and the articles herein quoted and applied below, are important, and contain first hand facts, that all should read and know.

The facts contained herein the author believes are convincing that the United States complied with the Treaty of Alliance, and that France has failed many times to comply with the Treaty of Alliance.

The first important failure of France was to have Count d Estaing, at once upon his arrival July 10, 1778, comply with the Treaty of Alliance and blockade the water entrance to the English army, as Congress and Washington desired and expected, and from the great ease that Count de Grasse blockaded the water entrance to the English army at the Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, Count d Estaing would have succeeded, had he but made an effort.

Had Count d Estaing succeeded, as he would, had he made an effort, then Washington would have at once, in July, 1778, surrounded and captured the English army, and this battle, in July, 1778, would have been the last battle of the Revolutionary War, instead of the Battle of

Yorktown, October 19, 1781, and saved more than three years of this horrible war, and been a benefit and a blessing to all the people of the United States, beyond estimation or comparison.

But Count d Estaing made no effort, and was a great detriment and damage to the United States, and his acts extended and prolonged the war several years.

Consult index, and read and know the first hand facts :

“Estaing Count d and King’s Fleet Arrived.”

“Congress Applied to French Minister for Assistance”

The second important failure of France to comply with the treaty was the failure of France to have Count d Grasse remain as he desired, after the Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, and as Washington requested, and end the war, which Washington stated would not require more than two months. After the failure of France the war did not end, but continued until the peace treaty was signed in Paris, January 20, 1783.

From these facts, it follows that the failure of France to have Count de Grasse remain after the Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, as he desired and as Washington requested, extended and prolonged war from soon after the Battle of Yorktown until the end of conflict, January 20, 1783, which was more than one year, and caused a great loss and damage to the people of the United States.

The provisions of the Treaty of Alliance, quoted below, are convincing that France failed to comply with the treaty.

Articles Two and Three of the Treaty contains the :

OBJECT AND END OF TREATY OF ALLIANCE AND HOW
ATTAINED.

The essential and direct end of the Treaty of Alliance

is contained in Article Two herein, and is quoted in full below :

“Article 2. The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty, and independence absolute and unlimited of said United States, as well as in matters of government as of commerce.”

Article Two quoted above, states the essential and direct end of the alliance herein, is to maintain effectually :

“The liberty, sovereignty, and independence, absolute and unlimited, of said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.”

Article Three of the treaty herein, provides how to attain the essential and direct end, contained in Article Two above and Article Three is quoted in full below :

“Article 3. The two contracting parties shall each on its own part, and in the matter it may judge most proper, make all the efforts in its power against their common enemy, in order to attain the end proposed.”

Article Three of the Treaty of Alliance just quoted, makes it plain, that the two contracting parties, France and the United States, in order to attain the end proposed in Article Two, shall each on its own part,

“Make all the efforts in its power against their common enemy in order to attain the end proposed.”

The facts above, show beyond doubt, that France failed to make all the efforts in its power against their common enemy, as provided in Article Three of the treaty.

GUARANTEES BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND FRANCE,
IN TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

The guarantee above between the United States and France, contained in Article Eleven of the Treaty of Alliance, herein, is very important, therefore, Article 11 of the Treaty is quoted in part below :

“The two parties guarantee mutually from the present time and forever, against all other powers, to-wit: The United States to his Most Christian Majesty, the present possessions of the Crown of France in America, as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace. And His Most Christian Majesty guarantees on his part to the United States their liberty, sovereignty, and independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce.”

The two parties herein, the United States and France, in Article Eleven quoted above, each guaranteed mutually as follows :

“The two parties guarantee mutually from the present time and forever against all other powers, to-wit :”

And above guarantee is a part of the separate guarantee of each of above nations that follows :

The United States guarantees to France as follows :

“The United States to his Most Christian Majesty, the present possessions of the Crown of France in America, as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace.”

France guarantees to the United States as follows :

“And His Most Christian Majesty guarantees on his part to the United States, their liberty, sover-

eighty and independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce."

The guarantees of each of above nations, stated briefly, are as follows:

The United States guarantees against all other powers, the present possessions of France in America.

France guarantees against all other powers, the liberty and independence of the United States.

That France failed to comply with above guarantee, is evident to all who read the guarantee of France.

That the United States complied with her guarantee is evident from the extensive purchase by the United States, of France, in 1804, so long after the end of the Revolutionary War, January 20, 1783, (about twenty years), and for so large a sum, Fifteen Million Dollars, is convincing that the United States had complied with its guarantee, and with the Treaty of Alliance herein. Read account of the purchase. Consult index, "Territory Ceded by France to the United States."

From the immense value of the lands and possessions of France in America, established by the price the United States paid France, for a part of her valuable possessions in America, it is but reasonable to conclude that France joined the United States in the Revolutionary War, not to assist the United States in the war, as claimed later by the World War Boosters, but to prevent England or Great Britain from taking the valuable lands and possessions of France in America, as Great Britain had taken Canada from France by the Treaty of Paris, in 1765, at the end of a long war in Canada between France and Great Britain.

The facts herein show conclusively that France failed to have Count d'Estaing, and Count de Grasse, make all the efforts in their power against their common enemy

in order to attain the end proposed, as proved in Article Three of the Treaty of Alliance herein quoted, and thereby failed to comply with the Treaty of Alliance, which extended and prolonged the Revolutionary War about four years, and increased the loss of life and caused great damage to the United States.

UNITED STATES NEVER OWED FRANCE FOR SERVICES
IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Article 9 of the Treaty of Alliance herein has settled the question for all time, that this nation never owed France for services in the Revolutionary War, and therefore was not honor bound to assist France in the World War, as claimed by the World War Boosters and others, and Article Nine of the treaty is quoted in full, below :

“Article 9. The contracting parties declare, that being resolved to fulfill each on its own part, the clauses and conditions of the present treaty of Alliance, according to its own power and circumstances there shall be no after claim of compensation on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.”

The last clause of Article Nine quoted above, is plain and in point, and all who read it will understand it, and for the benefit of our readers, it is quoted again below :

“There shall be no after claim of compensation on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.”

The wording is plain and has, for all time, settled the question that this nation does not now, and never owed France for services in the Revolutionary War, and that the claim of the World War Boosters and others is without merit, and of no force, and false, misleading and dis-

honest in the extreme, and deceived and misled the honest and Christian people of this nation to believe wrongfully, that the United States owed France for services in the Revolutionary War, and therefore was honor bound to join France in the World War.

The author firmly believes that had the treaty been published, so that the people would have known the facts, that we were in no way indebted or obligated to France for services in the Revolutionary War, that this nation would have remained out of the World War. And this would have been a benefit and a blessing to all the people of the United States, beyond estimation or comparison. But the treaty was not published, because,

CONGRESS PROHIBITED PUBLICATION OF TREATIES.

Congress had declared treaties were secrets and not permitted to be published until the injunction of secrecy was removed by the Senate of the United States. Therefore, the treaty was not published, so the people would know, before the World War, that Article Nine of the Treaty of Alliance herein had for all time settled the question that it was not possible for the United States to owe France for services in the Revolutionary War.

Since the treaty was not published and the people of the United States could not and did know the facts contained in Article Nine, it was easy for the World War Boosters, by their false, dishonest and misleading statements, to deceive and mislead the honest, deserving and Christian people, to wrongfully believe this nation owed France for services in the Revolutionary War, and was honor-bound to join France in the World War. And no doubt the false, dishonest and misleading statements of the World War Boosters was the cause of the United States entering the World War.

What would our readers think of their agents, if they

kept the facts from them, in as important transactions as the Treaty of Alliance. The author firmly believes that had the treaty been published so that the people of this nation would know the facts contained in above treaty, before the World War, that this nation would have remained out of the war. It is the facts that settle questions, and not opinions. It is the fact, that the wireless talks, that settled the question as to whether wireless could talk, against almost the unanimous opinion that the wireless could not talk.

WAR EXPECTED BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

That war was expected between France and Great Britain is evident from Article One of the Treaty of Alliance, quoted in full, below :

"Article 1. If war should break out between France and Great Britain during the present war between the United States and England, His Majesty and the said United States shall make it a common cause and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils and their forces, according to the exigency of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies."

From Article One just quoted, it is evident that France saw the importance of binding the United States to aid France in the expected war between France and Great Britain, therefore Article One contains a provision to accomplish it, which is quoted below :

"If war should break out between France and Great Britain during the present war between the United States and England, His Majesty and the United States shall make it a common cause and aid each other mutually."

Article One of the treaty is plain, that to bind the United States to aid France in the expected war between France and Great Britain, that said war must break out during the present war between the United States and England. And it follows that to continue to bind the United States to aid France, in the expected war, that the present war between the United States and England must not end, but must continue, and some believe that in order to prevent the present war from ending, which would release the United States from joining France in the expected war between France and Great Britain, that the acts of France are convincing, that France, by its acts, extended and prolonged the above war several years.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED THAT ENDED REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The Battle of Yorktown, of October 1781, after a long delay, finally, when the peace treaty was signed in Paris January 20, 1783, proved to be the last battle of the Revolutionary War.

All believed that the signing of the peace treaty was the end of the Revolutionary War, and the soldiers desired to return home as soon as possible, and Washington did all he could safely do, to favor them, but Washington believed that it was the safest and best plan not to entirely disband the army, while the English, or British army remained in the United States, which Washington followed, and time has proven he was right, as it appears he always was.

The British army had not to this date, November 24, 1783, been withdrawn, although more than eleven months had expired since the Peace Treaty was signed January 20, 1783, which ended the war.

A large part of the officers and soldiers had been per-

mitted to return home during the summer, on furlough, and Congress issued a proclamation October 18, 1783, discharging them from further service and all others, who had been engaged to serve during the war.

At length Sir Guy Carlton, commander of the English army, received orders from the ministry to evacuate New York, and he notified Washington that he should soon evacuate New York, and Washington issued his farewell address to the armies, which is quoted in full below :

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ARMIES OF
THE UNITED STATES.

Rocky Hill, near Princeton,
2 November, 1783.

"The United States in Congress assembled, after giving the most honorable testimony to the merits of the federal armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country for their long, eminent, and faithful services, having thought proper, by their proclamation bearing date the 18th day of October last, to discharge such part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to permit the officers on furloughs to retire from service, from and after tomorrow; which proclamation having been communicated in the public papers for the information and government of all concerned, it only remains for the Commander-in-Chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who composed them may be), and to bid them an affectionate, a long farewell.

But before the Commander-in-Chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past. He will then take the lib-

erty of exploring with his military friends their future prospects, of advising the general line of conduct, which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued; and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object, for which we contended against so formidable a power, cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude. The disadvantageous circumstances on our part, under which the war was undertaken, can never be forgotten. The singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition were such, as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving; while the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.

It is not the meaning nor within the compass of this address, to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our service, or to describe the distresses, which in several instances have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness, combined with the rigors of an inclement season; nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs. Every American officer and soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances, which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to act no inglorious part, and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness; events, which have seldom, if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action;

nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined army formed at once from such raw materials? Who, that was not a witness, could imagine, that the most violent local prejudices would cease so soon; and that men, who came from the different parts of the continent, strongly disposed by the habits of education to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? Or who, that was not on the spot, can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged, that the enlarged prospects of happiness, opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceed the power of description. And shall not the brave men, who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, retiring victorious from the field of war to the field of agriculture, participate in all the blessings which have been obtained? In such a republic, who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labor? In such a country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce and the cultivation of the soil will unfold to industry the certain road to competence. To those hardy soldiers, who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the fisheries will afford ample and profitable employment; and the extensive and fertile regions of the West will yield a most happy asylum to those, who, fond of domestic enjoyment, are seeking for personal independence. Nor is it possible to conceive, that any one of the United States will prefer a national bankruptcy, and a dissolution of the Union, to a compliance with the requisitions of Congress, and the payment of its just debts; so that the officers

and soldiers may expect considerable assistance, in recommencing their civil occupations, from the sums due to them from the public, which must and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, and to remove the prejudices, which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of the States, it is earnestly recommended to all the troops, that, with strong attachments to the Union, they should carry with them into civil society the most conciliating dispositions, and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as citizens, than they have been persevering and victorious as soldiers. What though there should be some envious individuals, who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit; yet let such unworthy treatment produce no invectives, nor any instance of intemperate conduct. Let it be remembered, that the unbiased voice of the free citizens of the United States has promised the just reward and given the merited applause. Let it be known and remembered, that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence; and let a consciousness of their achievements and fame still incite the men, who composed them, to honorable actions; under the persuasion that the private virtues of economy, prudence, and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valor, perseverance, and enterprise were in the field. Everyone may rest assured, that much, very much, of the future happiness of the officers and men, will depend upon the wise and manly conduct, which shall be adopted by them when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And,

although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion in the most public and explicit manner, that, unless the principles of the Federal Government were properly supported, and the powers of the Union increased, the honor, dignity, and justice of the nation would be lost forever; yet he cannot help repeating, on this occasion, so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavours to those of his worthy fellow citizens towards effecting these great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends.

The Commander-in-Chief conceives little is now wanting, to enable the soldiers to change the military character into that of the citizen, but that steady and decent tenor of behaviour, which has generally distinguished, not only the army under his immediate command, but the different detachments and separate armies, through the course of the war. From their good sense and prudence he anticipates the happiest consequences; and, while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion, which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every class and in every instance. He presents his thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner to the general officers, as well for their counsel on many interesting occasions, as for their ardor in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted: to the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other officers, for their great zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution; to the staff, for their

alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; and to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience and suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action. To the various branches of the army, the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. He wishes more than bare professions were in his power; that he were really able to be useful to them all in future life. He flatters himself, however, they will do him the justice to believe, that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him has been done.

Being now time to conclude these, his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer in their behalf his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those, who, under the Divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others. With these wishes and this benediction, the Commander-in-Chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene to him will be closed forever."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. 8, P. 491-496

WASHINGTON BIDS FAREWELL TO ARMY OFFICERS AND CONGRESS.

Washington bids farewell to the officers of the army of the Revolutionary War, December 4, 1783.

"This affecting interview took place on the 4th

of December. At noon, the principal officers of the army assembled at France's tavern, soon after which, their beloved commander entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Filling a glass, he turned to them and said, 'With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; I most devoutly wish, that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honorable.' Having drank, he added, 'I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand.' General Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Washington, incapable of utterance, grasped his hand, and embraced him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each succeeding officer. The tear of manly sensibility was in every eye; and not a word was articulated to interrupt the dignified silence, and the tenderness of the scene. Leaving the room, he passed through the corps of light infantry, and walked to White Hall, where a barge waited to convey him to Paulus Hook. The whole company followed in mute and solemn procession, with dejected countenances, testifying the feelings of delicious melancholy, which no language can describe. Having entered the barge, he turned to the company, and, waving his hat, bid them a silent adieu. They paid him the same affectionate compliment; and, after the barge had left them, returned in the same solemn manner to the place where they had assembled."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 401-402

Washington bids farewell to Congress, December 23, 1783.

"Congress had adjourned from Princeton to An-

napolis in Maryland. Washington travelled slowly to that place, greeted everywhere on the road by the acclamations of his fellow citizens, and the most gratifying tokens of their love and respect. As he passed along, public addresses were presented to him by the legislatures of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the Philosophical Society and University in Philadelphia, citizens of towns in their corporate capacity, religious societies and various incorporated associations. Arrived at the seat of Congress, he informed the President, that he was ready to resign the commission, with which he had been honored in the service of his country. This ceremony was performed in the Hall of Congress on the 23rd of December, all the members and a large concourse of spectators being present. At the close of his address on this occasion, he said: "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life." He then advanced and gave his commission into the hands of the President, who replied to his address. The ceremony being ended, he withdrew from the assembly, divested of his official character, and sustaining no other rank than that of a private citizen. —*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 402.

Washington left Annapolis the next morning, and reached his home at Mount Vernon the same day, having been in the command of the army more than eight years, and during this period he had never been at his home, only accidentally, and on account of his long absence, his estate had depreciated materially, and furthermore:

WASHINGTON BIDS FAREWELL TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

The author for lack of space, regrets that it is not possible to publish it in full herein as it would require more than twenty pages.

But Washington makes it plain in the address that he was opposed to alliance with Foreign Nations and on this point the following is quoted from the address of Washington:

“As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead the public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its

tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 12, pages 230 to 231.

WASHINGTON DECLINED PAY FOR SERVICES HE RENDERED THIS NATION.

Washington received no salary or other remuneration from the public for the services he rendered this nation, and on this question the following is quoted:

"Adhering rigidly to the resolution he had formed, when he accepted the command of the army, not to receive any remuneration from the public, either in the shape of pay or other pecuniary reward, he now considered it a duty to repair the losses he had sustained, as well by economy in his style of living, as by all the usual efforts to increase the productiveness of his estate."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 405.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ADOPTED.

Washington knew, and it was generally known, that the states were radically opposed to being controlled by a Constitution, or in any other way that would restrict or prevent each state from passing such laws as it desired.

How could it be otherwise, when the states that composed the United States were recently colonies, and ruled by England, which the colonies consider was unjust and tyrannical in the extreme. And the colonies, to relieve themselves of the unjust and tyrannical rule of England, and establish their liberty and independence, was the sole cause of the Revolutionary War, which lasted eight long years, full of sorrow, misery, grief, distress and pain beyond estimation or comparison, and from their very sad experience, it is but natural that they would oppose as they did, being controlled by a Constitution or any other way that would affect the liberty or independence of each state to legislate as it desired, which was so dearly obtained by the Revolutionary War.

Washington believed that it meant disaster for each state to be an absolute, independent and separate government, in all things, as the states desired, and after he resigned command of the army, December 23, 1783, he at once entered a vigorous campaign to remedy this condition, and the campaign continued for more than three years, and the result was, that able delegates were chosen from each of the several states to meet in Philadelphia, to provide a remedy for these conditions.

As arranged, the delegates met in Philadelphia the first Monday in May, 1787.

Washington was one of the delegates from Virginia, and was unanimously chosen president of the convention, and this convention was composed of able men from the several states. The convention adopted a constitution, and completed its work, and adjourned September 17, 1787.

The Constitution of the United States, as drawn and adopted by the convention, was submitted to each of the states for approval, and was approved by the States, as provided in the Constitution, and is the present Constitution of the United States. And the great ability and foresight of Washington, the Father of our country, is apparent from the beginning to the end of above constitution, and with all the amendments, it is published in full herein. Consult index, Constitution of the United States.

CHAPTER IV

WASHINGTON FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington was unanimously elected first President of the United States for four years, beginning March 4th, 1789, and at the end of this term, was unanimously elected for a second term, ending March 4, 1797. John Adams was elected Vice-President for the same terms.

Washington, in his inaugural address, at the beginning of his first term, after expressing his deep sense of the magnitude of the trust confided to him, and the struggle his mind had undergone in deciding to accept it, added:

"In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that if in accepting this task I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity, as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality in which they originated." With these sentiments, and with fervent supplications to the Almighty Being, whose guidance and overruling Providence he acknowledged in all the events of his life, he commenced the arduous duties of chief magistrate of the nation. In conformity with the rule to which he had hitherto adhered, he gave notice to Congress, that he should accept no other com-

pensation for his services, than such as would be necessary to defray the expenses of his household and other charges incident to his public station."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 444.

Washington for eight years, was the first president of the United States, and had a very active and strenuous term, and the author regrets that, for the lack of space, it is not possible to publish more than a few of the very important acts in the term of President Washington.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

War had been expected for some time, and President Washington was informed that war existed between France and Great Britain, and at once, April 12, 1793, he wrote Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and the letter of Washington to Jefferson follows:

Mount Vernon, 12 April, 1793.

"To Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State,

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 7th was brought to me by the last post. War having actually commenced between France and Great Britain, it behooves the government of this country to use every means in its power to prevent the citizens thereof from embroiling us with either of those powers, by endeavoring to maintain a strict neutrality. I therefore require, that you will give the subject mature consideration, that such measures as shall be deemed most likely to effect this desirable purpose may be adopted without delay; for I have understood, that vessels are already designated as privateers, and are preparing accordingly.

Such other measures as may be necessary for us to pursue against events, which it may not be in our

power to avoid or control, you will also think of, and lay them before me on my arrival in Philadelphia; for which place I shall set out tomorrow, but will leave it to the advices, which I may receive tonight by the post, to determine whether it is to be by the most direct route, or by the one I proposed to come, that is, by Reading &c. With very great esteem and regard, I am, &c."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. 10, P. 336.

Washington, in this letter, states that:

"It behooves the government of this country to use every means in its power to prevent the citizens thereof from embroiling us with either of those powers, by endeavoring to maintain a strict neutrality."

To accomplish the above object, Washington, President of the United States, April 22, 1793, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY
Proclamation

"WHEREAS, it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, on the one part, and France on the other; and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers;

"I have therefore thought fit by these presents to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those powers respectively, and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States, carefully to avoid all acts and

proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

"And I do hereby also make known, that whosoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding, or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles, which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers, to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons, who shall within the cognizance of the courts of the United States violate the law of nations with respect to the powers at war, or any of them.

"In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia, the 22nd day of April, 1793, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventeenth.

George Washington."

Writings of Washington by Sparks, Vol. 10, P. 535-536.

Washington, in this Proclamation of Neutrality, proceeded with great caution, and before issuing it April 22, 1793, he submitted the question to his cabinet and attorney-general, April 19, 1793, and their approval was unanimous.

In the opinion of the author, the proclamation was the most important act of Washington, in his entire term of eight years President of the United States, as it prevented this nation from entering the war that then existed between Great Britain and France, and other

foreign nations, and also Washington set a precedent for this nation to remain out of the wars of Europe, which was followed by this nation until we entered the World War.

This nation disregarded the precedent set by Washington, the Father of our country, to remain out of foreign wars, and entered the World War, and time and experience has proven it was the greatest mistake in the history of this nation.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Do not fail to read the farewell address of Washington, as it is the most important document ever written by Washington, the Father of our country, and our tried, true and dependable friend. It is full of great truths and noble principles, and sound, dependable, patriotic and fatherly advice, that has stood the test of time for over one hundred and thirty-five years, and not found wanting. And this address should be read, reread, studied and followed, by every citizen of this nation, for we all know time has proven that we cannot go wrong, when we follow the great truths and advice of Washington.

The more we read and know of Washington, the better we will like him, and the better citizens and patriots we will be.

Congress, in appreciation of the great service that Washington had rendered this nation, made his birthday, February 22, a national holiday, and the senate of the United States recognized and celebrates this holiday each year, with appropriate proceedings, and a part of the proceedings is the reading of the farewell address of Washington, and Mr. Dawes, Vice-President, February 22, 1927, selected Senator Reed of Missouri to read the Farewell Address of Washington.

It does not seem possible that a more appropriate selection could be made. Senator Reed, it will be remembered, led the fight in the Senate that prevented this nation entering the League of Nations, and thereby prevented the destruction of the Declaration of Independence, and he did this in opposition to the leaders of his party, and they did all they could do to prevent him from succeeding, but he stood firm and won, and this great victory and patriotic act must and will put him in the class of the great patriots that drew and signed the Declaration of Independence. Let honor go where honor is due, regardless of politics.

The proceedings mentioned, in the Senate of the United States, are very appropriate, and should be followed throughout the United States each year.

WASHINGTON REFERS TO FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF HIS
LIFE DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF
HIS COUNTRY.

Washington, in next to the last paragraph of his Farewell Address to the People of the United States, refers to the time, forty-five years, of his life, dedicated to its service, and the paragraph is quoted below :

"Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it possible that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my Country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of

incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol 12, P. 234.

It would require volumes, to contain the great benefit that Washington rendered the United States in the forty-five years of his life, dedicated to its service, and all of the service Washington rendered without pay.

Do not fail to read the preceding farewell address of President Washington. It is interesting, instructive and important, and is full of great truths and is dependable, fatherly advice that has stood the test of more than one hundred and thirty years, and has not failed, and as dependable as the prophecies of old.

CHAPTER V.

ADAMS SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

John Adams was elected the second president of the United States at the end of Washington's second term, March 4, 1797.

Adams and Jefferson each were candidates for president, and as the law was then, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for president was elected, and the candidate receiving the next highest, was elected vice-president. Adams was elected president, and Jefferson vice-president.

President Adams in his inaugural address, speaks of Washington, as follows :

“Who, by a long course of great actions, regulated by prudence, justice and temperance and fortitude, had merited the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, commanded the highest praises of foreign nations, and secured immortal glory with posterity.”

—*Life of Washington*, by Morris H. Hancock, P. 524.

Mr. Adams was a man of ability and high standing, and was active in support of the cause of Liberty. He was a member of the Continental Congress and one of the committee that drew the Declaration of Independence, and he signed it, and he was Vice-President eight years while Washington was President, and before he was Vice-President, he was minister to different foreign countries for six years, and resided in Paris more than four years, which gave Mr. Adams a splendid opportunity to know, and no doubt he did know, why France joined the United States in the Revolutionary War against England. Referring to the alliance of France with the

United States in the Revolutionary War, President Adams stated:

"The French Government in its alliance above, was influenced by pure and undiluted selfishness."

—*Lives of Presidents of United States*, by Abbott and Conwell, Page 79.

President Adams was born October 30, 1735, and passed away July 4, 1826, in his ninety-first year, and the Fourth of July celebration that year was at Quincy. As the time drew near, it was evident his health would not permit him to attend, and on June 30th a gentleman called on this grand statesman and patriot to obtain a toast to be presented at this celebration, and he promptly replied:

"I give you," said he, "*Independence Forever.*"

—*Lives of Presidents of United States*, by Abbott and Conwell, Page 95.

John Quincy Adams, a son of President Adams, was elected the sixth president of the United States. The author regrets, for lack of space, he cannot give a full account of the great acts and noble deeds of President John Adams.

The French Republic, established in 1792 by the Revolutionist Party of France, was opposed to the Neutrality Proclamation, issued by Washington April 22, 1793, and passed laws subjecting to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter was of British fabric or produce, although the entire property might belong to neutrals, and later declared the laws applicable to the vessels of the United States. The United States at this time were the largest neutral carriers of the world, therefore the laws struck a vital point.

President Adams called a special session of Congress, which convened May 15, 1797. Three peace envoys ex-

traordinary were appointed to the French Republic, viz: Charles Coesworth, Pinkney, John Marshal, and Elbridge Gary, the two former Federalists, the latter a Democrat.

The object of their mission was to adjust all differences by treaty between the two nations. The envoys went to Paris and remained in Paris several months without being recognized by the French Republic, or any official discussion of the object of their mission.

When the peace envoys returned to the United States and their bad treatment by the French Republic was known, the people of this Nation were aroused, and

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES seemed certain, and Congress favored vigorous measures, and May 28, 1798, authorized Mr. Adams to enlist ten thousand men as a provisional army, to be called by him into actual service in case of hostilities. The sentiment of the people of the United States was all in favor of Washington commanding the army.

President Adams, July 3, 1798, sent the nomination of Washington for Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the expected war with France to the senate, and the senate next day unanimously confirmed his nomination.

President Adams executed the commission of Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the army, and also wrote a letter to Washington, and forwarded both to Washington by Thomas McHenry, Secretary of War. For above letter of President Adams to Washington, consult index, "Washington received letter of President Adams."

WASHINGTON RECEIVED LETTER OF PRESIDENT
ADAMS.

Above letter is quoted in full below:

"Philadelphia, 7 July, 1798.

Dear Sir:

Mr. McHenry, the Secretary of War, will have the

honor to wait on you, in my behalf, to impart to you a step I have ventured to take, and which I should have been happy to have communicated in person, if such a journey had been at this time in my power. As I said in a former letter, if it had been in my power to nominate you to be President of the United States, I should have done it with less hesitation and more pleasure. My reasons for this measure will be too well known to need any explanation to the public. Every friend and every enemy of America will comprehend them at first blush. To you, Sir, I owe all the apologies I can make. The urgent necessity I am in of your advice and assistance, indeed of your conduct and direction of the war, is all I can urge, and that is a sufficient justification to myself and the world. I hope it will be so considered by yourself. Mr. McHenry will have the honor to consult you upon the organization of the army, and upon every thing relating to it.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

John Adams."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 11, P. 532.

CHAPTER VI

WASHINGTON ACCEPTS COMMAND OF ARMY IN WAR WITH FRANCE.

Washington wrote John Adams, President of the United States, accepting command of the army in the war with France. Washington stated in this letter very important facts that all the people of the United States should read and know. The letter of Washington referred to above, in full, follows:

Mount Vernon, 13 July, 1798.

To John Adams, President of the United States.

Dear Sir:

I had the honor, on the evening of the 11th instant, to receive from the hands of the Secretary of War your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed me lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of all the armies raised or to be raised for the service of the United States.

I cannot express how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication; at the same time I must not conceal from you my earnest wish, that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war.

You know, Sir, what calculations I had made relative to the probable course of events on my retiring from office, and the determination I had consoled myself with, of closing the remnant of my days in my present peaceful abode. You will, therefore, be at no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring my mind to any conclusion

that would pledge me, at so late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility.

It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the Directory of France, towards our country, their insidious hostilities to its government, their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it, the evident tendency of their arts and those of their agents to countenance and invigorate opposition, their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations, their war upon our defenceless commerce, their treatment of our minister of peace, and their demands amounting to tribute, could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those, which my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means, as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavored to avert war, and exhausted to the last drop the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause and may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence, which has heretofore and so often signally favored the people of these United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person of every description to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present, when every

thing we hold dear is so seriously threatened, I have finally determined to accept the commission of commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; with the reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require my presence, or it becomes indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation, I beg to be understood, that I do not mean to withhold any assistance to arrange and organize the army, which you may think I can afford. I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public, and that I cannot receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expense.

The Secretary of War being anxious to return to the seat of government, I have detained him no longer than was necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge. With very great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, &c."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol II, Pages 261 to 263.

It must, and will be conceded, that Washington knew the facts relating to France stated in his letter, and the facts are very important to all the patriots and people of this nation.

It is fortunate, indeed, that Washington stated in his letter, and has preserved for all time, the very important facts relating to France. The letter of Washington is dated July 13, 1798, and he died December 14, 1799, no doubt the letter is the last word relating to France, of our great and noble Washington, the Father of our country.

The facts, so clearly stated in the letter of Washington, show conclusively the bad treatment of the United States

by the French Republic, and in view of these facts, what can the United States reasonably expect from the League of Nations or the World Court controlled by nations like France?

The vigorous military measures of Congress appears to have impressed France, and M. Tallérand, the representative of the French Republic, wrote unofficially, suggesting that the United States make amicable overtures to France.

President Adams, February 18, 1799, sent the letter to the Senate, and at the same time nominated Mr. Murray Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, and Oliver Ellsworth and Patrick Henry were associated with him in the mission, the three envoys were confirmed by the Senate, and as France had refused to recognize a prior commission, Mr. Murray was instructed to inform the French minister of the appointment, but to inform him they would not embark until France had given assurance they would be received and treated on terms of equality.

Mr. Murray received the assurance from France that the envoys would be received and treated on terms of equality, and the envoys sailed for France November 3, 1799. Mr. Henry, on account of ill health, declined, and Mr. William Richardson Davis took his place.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND UNITED STATES SETTLED DISAGREEMENTS.

The envoys or mission to France, succeeded in settling all the claims and differences between France and the United States, and the French Republic received the Minister from the United States, and the United States received the Minister from the French Republic.

This transaction between the French Republic and the United States was in 1799, which was more than fifteen

years after the end of the Revolutionary War, January 20, 1783, and had the United States owed France for services in the Revolutionary War, the transaction would have settled it. Anyhow, Article Nine of the Treaty of Alliance herein has for all time settled the question, that it was not possible for the United States to owe France for services in the Revolutionary War. And on this point, the last clause of Article Nine is quoted below :

“There shall be no after claims of compensation on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.”

The quotation conclusively shows that the claim of the World War Boosters and others, that the United States owed France for services in the Revolutionary War, is not sound, and without merit, and of no force.

CHAPTER VII.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY.

Washington passed away at his home at Mount Vernon December 14, 1799, in his sixty-eighth year, and Mrs. Washington, his devoted wife, tenderly and lovingly cared for him during his last brief illness and was at his bedside when he died, also, Dr. Craik, his life long friend and physician, was with him when he died. Also Dr. Dick and Dr. Brown attended him. See account of the death of Washington, *Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. 1, Page 555.

Washington desired that his funeral be modest and without parade or funeral orations, which was strictly followed.

Congress upon hearing of the death of Washington, had appropriate proceedings which were forwarded to Mrs. Washington by President Adams, and the following is quoted from the proceedings had in the Senate:

"LETTER FROM THE SENATE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

23 December, 1799.

Sir:

"The Senate of the United States respectfully take leave to express to you their deep regret for the loss their country sustains in the death of General George Washington."

"This event, so distressing to all our fellow-citizens, must be peculiarly heavy to you, who have long been

associated with him in deeds of patriotism. Permit us, Sir, to mingle our tears with yours. On this occasion it is manly to weep. To lose such a man, at such a crisis, is no common calamity to the world. Our country mourns a father. The almighty Disposer of human events has taken from us our greatest benefactor and ornament. It becomes us to submit with reverence to him 'who maketh darkness his pavilion'."

"With patriotic pride we review the life of our Washington, and compare him with those of other countries who have been pre-eminent in fame. Ancient and modern times are diminished before him. Greatness and guilt have too often been allied, but his fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtues."

"It reprov'd the intemperance of their ambition, and darkened the splendor of victory. The scene is closed, and we are no longer anxious lest misfortune should sully his glory; he has traveled on to the end of his journey, and carried with him an increasing weight of honor; he has deposited it safely, where misfortune cannot tarnish it, where malice cannot blast it. Favored of Heaven, he departed without exhibiting the weakness of humanity. Magnanimous in death, the darkness of the grave could not obscure his brightness."

"Such was the man whom we deplore. Thanks to God, his glory is consummated. Washington yet lives on earth in his spotless example; his spirit is in Heaven."

"Let his countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic general, the patriotic statesman, and the virtuous sage. Let them teach their children never to forget, that the fruits of his labors and his example are their inheritance."

—*Writings of Washington* by Sparks, Vol. 1, P. 564-565

Above letter of the Senate to the President very clearly and forcibly expresses the sentiment of the Senate and the people of the United States on this occasion and both Houses of Congress united in requesting Mrs. Washington to yield the precious remains of her husband to the keeping of the nation, to be placed under a monument worthy of his fame.

Mrs. Washington replied in a letter unsurpassable for gracious feeling and unaffected dignity:

“Mount Vernon, December 31st, 1799.

“Sir,—While I feel, with keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration, which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and, as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gratefully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation.

“Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and, in doing this, I need not—I cannot say, what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

“With grateful acknowledgement, and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress and yourself,

“I remain, very respectfully,,

Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

“Martha Washington.”

WASHINGTON IN HIS WILL FREED HIS SLAVES.
Washington, a few hours before his death, gave his

wife at his bedside, his will, which contained the provision quoted below :

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves whom I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences to the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas, among those who will receive freedom according to this devise, there may be some, who, from old age or bodily infirmities, and others, who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire, that all, who come under the first and second descriptions, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or, if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and, in cases where no record can be produced, whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgment of the court, upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound, are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said Commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretense whatsoever. And I

do, moreover, most pointedly and solemnly enjoin it upon the executors hereafter named, or the survivors of them, to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect or delay, after the crops which may be on the ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm; seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support, as long as there are subjects requiring it; not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals."

—*Writings of Washington*, by Sparks, Vol. I, Pages 569 and 570.

WASHINGTON, MARTHA, WIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Martha Washington, wife of Washington, was always equal to the occasion and when she learned from the provision in her husband's will, that her right of dower was all that prevented her husband from the immediate emancipation of his slaves, she at once released her right and the slaves were emancipated. This was a grand and noble act of Mrs. Washington and shows that she was in accord with the views of her worthy and noble husband and well suited to be the wife and companion of our Washington, the father of our country and great among the greatest of all men.

The following is quoted from the Kansas City Star of March 15, 1927:

AMERICA
150 YEARS AGO
THE ORIGIN OF THE UNITED STATES

* *

Lady Washington at Camp
"Morristown, New Jersey, March 15, 1777.**
"General Washington's lady has joined the small

social circle at army headquarters and by virtue of the rank held by her distinguished husband as commander-in-chief, has become the recognized leader of the officer's wives in all social affairs and in many good works undertaken in behalf of the soldiers in ranks. She is a modest, unassuming woman and appears to be somewhat surprised at the attention bestowed upon her, taking the many compliments that come to her as due to the general rather than to herself.

"Shortly after her arrival the ladies already here deemed it the proper thing to do to call upon her in a body. They planned to make the call a very impressive affair and arrayed themselves with great elegance for the occasion. One of the ladies has given this account of the visit:

"We were dressed in our most elegant silks and ruffles and so were introduced to her ladyship. And don't you think we found her with a speckled homespun apron on, and engaged in knitting a stocking! She received us very handsomely and then resumed her knitting. In the course of her conversation she said very kindly to us, while she made her needle fly, that American ladies should be patterns of industry to their country women . . . We must become independent of England by doing without those articles which we can make ourselves. Whilst our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism we must be examples of industry!"

"I declare," says another of the ladies, "I never felt so rebuked and ashamed in all my life!"

"When the general heard that his lady was nearing camp he hastily dropped his duties and set out to meet her. The meeting took place near Pluckamin at a farm house whose mistress upon first seeing Lady Washington thought her to be a servant because she

was so plainly dressed. But this impression was dispelled when the general ran out to assist his Lady in alighting and greeted her with the utmost tenderness.

"Lady Washington entertains her callers with many stories of her home life at Mount Vernon in Virginia. She takes particular pride in displaying two dresses which were made under her direction at Mount Vernon from the ravelings of an old set of satin chair covers which were carded, spun and then woven with cotton yarns."

Mrs. Martha Washington was a devoted wife and splendid mother and filled the high position she held, with great ability and was in every way qualified to be the wife and companion of Washington, the father of our Country. And all the people of this nation should and do honor and admire Martha Washington.

CHAPTER VIII.

WASHINGTON AND BONAPARTE—HOME LIVES COMPARED.

The home life of Washington and Bonaparte were similar in many respects, but far apart in the final result. They each were about the same age, twenty-seven years old, when married, and each married widows, and their wives, when married, each had two children, a boy and a girl. There were no children by their second marriage. Washington was about thirty-seven years older than Bonaparte. Washington was born February 22, 1732, and Bonaparte was born August 15, 1769.

Washington, January 6, 1759, married Mrs. Martha Custis, the widow of Daniel Parke Custis, and a daughter of John Dandridge. She was a bright and accomplished lady of wealth and beauty. No children were the result of this marriage, but his wife had two small children, John Parke and Martha Parke Custis, by the former marriage, which Washington adopted and accepted as his own, and all their lives he was a kind and indulgent father.

Martha Parke Custis, the daughter of the wife of Washington, died June 19, 1773, at the end of a long and serious illness. Washington was kneeling at her bedside praying for her, when she died. See illustration.

What a noble, Christian and fatherly act of Washington. Miss Custis was about nineteen years old when she passed away, and at once Washington abandoned all business and spent weeks in consoling his grief-stricken wife. These are by far the greatest acts in the life of Washington, and should and will appeal in the highest degree to the affections of the wives and mothers



Washington praying at bedside of his adopted daughter, Miss Custis.

of our country, and to all the people of this nation. The more we read and know of Washington, the better we will like him and the better citizens and patriots we will be.

John Parke Custis, the son of Mrs. Washington, February 3, 1774, married Miss Calvert, and he passed away in November, 1781, leaving a widow and four small children, and the grandmother, Mrs. Martha Washington, and General Washington raised the children.

Bonaparte married in Paris, March 9, 1796, Josephine, the widow of Viscount Beauharnais, and daughter of M. Tascher de la Pagerie, of France, and by a former marriage she had two children, a son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense.

Josephine had great ability, high standing, and many influential friends, and was a splendid wife and a great assistance to Bonaparte in his rapid rise in France. But he abandoned her, so he said, to marry a younger woman so he might have a son to succeed him, and December 16, 1809, he obtained a divorce from Josephine.

The last meeting of Bonaparte and Josephine was both pathetic and tragic, and was at a dinner they had together in private. The result of this meeting is quoted from the Life of Josephine, and follows:

"I watched in the changing expression of his countenance that struggle which was in his soul. At length his features settled into stern resolve. I saw that my hour was come. His whole frame trembled; he approached, and I felt a shuddering horror come over me. He took my hand, placed it upon his heart, gazed upon me for a moment, then pronounced these fearful words: 'Josephine! my excellent Josephine! thou knowest if I have loved thee! To thee—to thee alone do I owe the only moments of happiness which I have enjoyed in this world. Josephine! my destiny over-

masters my will. My dearest affections must be silent before the interests of France!' 'Say no more,' I had still strength sufficient to reply; 'I was prepared for this, but the blow is not less mortal.' More I could not utter. I cannot tell what passed within me. I believe my screams were loud. I thought reason had fled. I became unconscious of everything, and, on returning to my senses, found I had been carried to my chamber."

—*Life of Josephine*, by Porter & Coats, p. 314.

At this meeting, Josephine was so overcome with grief she fell unconscious on the floor and in this condition she was carried to her chamber.

Well might this illustrious lady, in bitterness of soul, accuse Bonaparte of being an ingrate, when he sacrificed her, by whom he had risen, on a flimsy and worthless excuse, to marry a younger woman so he might have a son to succeed him. Poor Josephine is to be pitied. She died May 29, 1814, of a broken heart.

The readers have the facts in brief of the home life of Washington and Bonaparte, and can form their own opinions independent of the author, which no doubt they will.

The home life of Washington and Bonaparte are as different and as far apart as right and wrong. The home life of Washington was proper and ideal, full of noble deeds and great acts, and his home life should be an inspiration to home makers, and all home makers of this nation should follow his splendid example.

The home life of Bonaparte was wrong, and it must and will be conceded, that his treatment of Josephine, his wife, was extremely unfair and unjust.

The fall of Bonaparte after he divorced Josephine was as rapid as his rise while she was his wife.

March 11, 1810, Bonaparte by proxy married the Archduchess Maria Louisa, a daughter of the Emperor of Austria. The real marriage ceremony was later performed in Paris in great splendor. In March, 1811, Maria Louisa was the mother of a son who was saluted by Bonaparte as the King of Rome, and the birth of his son was celebrated throughout France in great splendor.

The son of Bonaparte was made Colonel of an Austrian regiment, and he had a delicate constitution and died July 22, 1832, age 21. His mother died December 17, 1847, aged 56.

Bonaparte and the French army in his command, were defeated at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, and with difficulty he escaped and reached Paris, June 21, 1815, and June 22, 1815. Napoleon Bonaparte abdicated, proclaiming his young son Emperor, under the title of Napoleon, the II, Emperor of France.

The government of France (then called French Republic) had appointed Napoleon Bonaparte First Counsel of France. But while he acted under this title, yet the facts show that he was, in fact, King of France. And France was not a republic, except in name.

July 15, 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte personally surrendered to England and was taken a prisoner of war to St. Helena, where he died May 5, 1821, and later his remains was brought to France, where a second interment took place December 15, 1840, with great pomp and ceremony.

CHAPTER IX.

JEFFERSON THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Upon the expiration of the term of President Adams, March 4, 1801, President Adams and Thomas Jefferson were for the second time both candidates for President. Mr. Jefferson was the successful candidate and was elected for the third President of the United States, for four years, beginning March 4, 1801. President Jefferson was very popular and at the end of his first term, he was elected for a second term by a largely increased majority. His second term expired March 4, 1809.

The two leading parties then were the Federalist and the Democrat parties.

The Federalist party favored strengthening the general government of the United States so as to give it weight and dignity abroad, and efficiency at home, and guard against the individual states withdrawing at will from the United States.

The Democrat party was opposed to strengthening the general government, as advocated by the Federalists, because they believed its tendency would be toward aristocracy, and the vesting of power in a few and disregarding the opinion and rights of the great mass of the laboring people. Both of the parties were patriots, and had the good of the country at heart, but differed only as to the best way to accomplish it. Mr. Adams was a Federalist and Mr. Jefferson was a Democrat.

Mr. Jefferson, in 1775, was elected by Virginia a member of the Continental Congress. He was only thirty-two years old, but by his great ability he soon became prominent and a leader in Congress.

Congress, June 11, 1776, appointed a Committee of

five members to prepare a draft of a Declaration of Independence, and submit it to Congress for approval. The committee was composed of the following members of Congress: John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston and Roger Sherman.

Thomas Jefferson was appointed chairman of the committee, and he was selected by the committee to prepare a draft of a Declaration of Independence to submit to Congress. The result was that Mr. Jefferson alone drew the original draft of the Declaration of Independence which was approved, with but few changes, by Congress.

Never before were the unalienable rights of man so clearly and forcibly expressed as they were by the immortal words of Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and it was received by Washington and his army, and all the patriots of this Nation, with great joy, and it enthused and rallied the people of this Nation in favor of the great truths it contained as never before, and at once it became the slogan and watchword of the Revolutionary War, and Mr. Jefferson, the author, was recognized as the ablest writer of this Nation, and at once became the leader of the common people of the new Republic.

The Declaration of Independence was, by far, the greatest document of the Revolutionary War, and without doubt it was the greatest document of all time, written by one man alone, and with but few changes, was unanimously adopted by Congress July 4, 1776, and follows, in full.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The Declaration of the Thirteen

United States of America.

“When in the course of human events, it becomes

necessary for one people, to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light, and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in

direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representatives houses, repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by

refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us :

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states :

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us without our consent :

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences :

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments :

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, ; and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savage, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by

the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states: that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states of right ought to do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

John Hancock.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Heyward Jr.

Richd. Stockton.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll of
Carrollton.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson.
Benja. Harrison.

Thomas Lynch Jr.
Arthur Middleton.
Samuel Chase.
Carter Braxton.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.
Caesar Rodney.
Geo. Read.
Tho. M. Kean.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Frans. Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

Thos. Nelson Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra Clark.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams.
Robt. Treat Payne.
Elbridge Gerry.
Step Hopkins.
William Ellery.
Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
Wm. Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.
Matthew Thornton.

The Declaration of Independence was signed on the day of its adoption, July 4, 1776, by John Hancock, the President of Congress, only; and with his name alone, it was sent forth to the world. Members of Congress were the only persons eligible to sign the Declaration of Independence, and later they signed it, which appears above.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Jefferson is in line with the Declaration of Independence. President Jefferson, in his inaugural address, states the great principles of equal and exact justice, quoted below:

“Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none;”

Upon the firm foundation of equal and exact justice quoted, this Nation was built and rests, and became a prosperous and happy people beyond all comparison. Why change?

The quotations that follow are from the inaugural address of President Jefferson:

"About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations.

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all of their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against ante-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people,—a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are topped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority,—the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia,—our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest

payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected,—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation.

“He closes with the following words: And may that Infinite Power which rules the destinies of the universe lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity!”

—*Lives of the Presidents of the United States*, by

Abbott and Conwell, Pages 132 and 133.

The great principles of exact justice to all men and all nations, and entangling alliance with no nation, are clearly stated in the immortal words of President Jefferson in his inaugural address. On account of their great importance, they are herewith quoted:

“Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.”

These great principles, in importance to all the people of this Nation, might well be compared to the Ten Commandments.

These great principles were at all times approved and followed by Washington, Jefferson and the immortal Lincoln, and the Republican and Democratic parties, and the common people and patriots of this Nation, regardless of politics or religion. And these great principles are the firm foundation upon which this Nation was

built and rests, and upon which this nation has grown beyond comparison and become a prosperous, contented and happy people, and respected by all the world. Why change?

Should we, as worthy descendants of our noble ancestors, the greatest of patriots, and the founders of this Nation and our tried, true and dependable friends, should we disregard their often expressed principles and advice, and follow the World War Boosters, that are not controlled by patriotism, or the best interests of our country, but are well paid for their services, as it is estimated they were paid for getting this Nation in the World War, more than One Hundred Million Dollars, and since the World War, to get this Nation in the World Court, were paid more than Fifty Million Dollars.

It is conceded by all parties, that President Jefferson faithfully and consistently followed the great and noble principles stated in his inaugural address, and that he was the champion and leader of the cause of the common people and the father of Democracy, and the greatest leader of the Democratic party, and all his life was one of the common people, and was very plain and simple in his tastes.

The morning he was inaugurated President of the United States, he rode on horseback to the Capitol, dressed in plain clothes, without guards or servants, and dismounted without assistance and tied his horse to the fence, just as one of the common people would do, of that locality. President Jefferson, all his life, remained one of the common people, and his plain, honest and simple life always has, and always will, make him dear to the hearts of the people of this Nation.

Mr. Jefferson, before he was elected President, held many prominent positions. He was governor of Virginia, Minister to France, Vice-President when John

Adams was President. President Jefferson was a member of the Cabinet of Washington, and they were the best of friends, but they differed as to what each of them feared was the most dangerous to the perpetuity of this Nation.

Washington feared most, that no state would be bound by a Constitution or otherwise, any longer than satisfied, and when not satisfied, would disregard and repudiate its obligations under the Constitution or any other form of government, and Washington believed this meant disaster.

Jefferson feared most, aristocracy, and the vesting of too much power in a few and the disregard of the opinions or wishes of the people, in fact, without sufficiently consulting the people. Time and experience has proven that Washington and Jefferson were both right.

That Washington was right was proven beyond doubt by the rebellion and Civil War, but the Civil War and the immortal Lincoln settled for all time the fear of Washington, that the States at any time when it suited them, would leave the Union.

That Jefferson was right, is evident, from the increasing tendency of this Nation, to take control of subjects that formerly were controlled by the States and the people, also by the tendency to disregard the expressed will of the people and the failure to sufficiently consult the people.

The author fears should the tendency of this Government to take control of subjects formerly controlled by the States and the people continue to exist for the next forty years as it has in the last forty years, that there will be nothing left for the States or people to control, and the splendid Capitol buildings of the States will be useless, and only empty monuments of the prosperous past.

Thomas Jefferson was born on his father's farm in Virginia, April 2, 1743, and he was the eldest son of his parents, Peter Jefferson and Jane Jefferson, the mother the daughter of Mr. Randolph. She was a lady of nineteen years, of wealth and refinement. When Thomas was fourteen years old his father died and Thomas, in 1760, entered Williams and Mary College and a more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college. He was a pure minded young man with excellent habits.

At once, upon leaving college, he entered the law office of Mr. Wythe, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, and while a student at law he heard Patrick Henry, one of the most eloquent men in the country, make one of his famous speeches against the Stamp Act. It made an impression upon Jefferson that was never erased.

Mr. Jefferson, in 1767, entered the practice of law and in 1769 he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia and he was then the largest slave holder in the House, and he introduced a bill that gave the owners of slaves the right, if they wished, to give their slaves freedom. The bill was defeated.

Mr. Jefferson in 1772 married Mrs. Martha Skelton, the daughter of John Wayles, a beautiful and accomplished young widow. She brought to him her splendid dowry of forty thousand acres of land and one hundred and five slaves and he became one of the largest slaveholders of Virginia. But he labored with all his ability to abolish slavery. He declared slavery to be a curse to the master and a curse to the slave and a sin in the sight of God.

Mr. Jefferson, in 1779, was elected Governor of Virginia and he was a faithful and ardent supporter of Washington, and a British officer, Tarlton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, the house of Jefferson, to capture him, and but a few minutes had lapsed after Gover-

nor Jefferson and family had left, until his home was in the hands of the British troops. They destroyed all his crops, burnt his buildings and fences, drove off his cattle, took the serviceable horses, and cut the throats of the colts, and left the plantation a smoldering, blackened waste, and took away twenty-seven slaves. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, "to give them their freedom, they would have done right." Of this Mr. Jefferson never uttered a complaint.

Mrs. Martha Jefferson, the devoted wife of Mr. Jefferson, passed away September 6, 1782, and Mr. Jefferson tenderly and lovingly cared for her during her last, long and serious illness and he was at her bedside when she died. His distress was so terrible that his friends were compelled to lead him from the room and he fainted entirely away and remained so long unconscious that it was feared he never would recover. They had no son but had three small daughters, Martha, Maria and baby daughter that died young. Mr. Jefferson was a faithful and loving husband and he was both a splendid father and mother of his two daughters, Martha and Maria. Maria passed away in 1804 while he was President, leaving a baby.

Martha, the oldest daughter, February 23, 1790, married Colonel Thomas M. Randolph, a splendid young man, and they had a son, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, and he and his grandfather were the best of friends. He was thirty-four years old when his grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, died.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams both passed away July 4, 1826. Each had been President of the United States. Both were members of the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence.

President Jefferson, when his second term expired March 4, 1809, returned to his home at Monticello and

lived there with his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, the balance of his life. On account of his great ability and high standing the people called him and he was known as the "Sage of Monticello."

The great principles of Equal and Exact Justice to All People and All Nations, so clearly and forcibly stated in the inaugural address of President Jefferson, were at all times endorsed and strictly followed by him and by reason of his high standing and wise, just, able and patriotic counsels and advice, he controlled the politics of this Nation for more than thirty years.

It is true that Washington and the great patriots that were the founders of this Nation recognized and followed the great principles contained in the inaugural address of President Jefferson and these great principles were, from the beginning, and will continue to be, the watchword, text and slogan of the patriots of this Nation. But never were they before so clearly and forcibly expressed as they were in the immortal words of President Jefferson, quoted below:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none."

MONROE DOCTRINE

The Monroe Doctrine has been construed to include about anything any political party in this Nation desired, regardless of the politics of the party in power, Republican or Democratic. On this subject the following is quoted from the Life of President Monroe:

"The famous 'Monroe Doctrine' of which so much has recently been said, originated in this way: In the year 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was

about to interfere to prevent the establishment of republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend, Thomas Jefferson, then the sage of Monticello, for advice in the emergency. In the reply, under date of October 24th, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war,—

“Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it.”

“A few weeks after this, on the second day of December, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with affairs of nations on the American continents; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers ‘to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety’.”

—*Lives of the Presidents of the United States*, by Abbott and Conwell, Page 183.

The best authority on the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine that the author has been able to obtain, is President John Quincy Adams. It will be remembered that he was in President Monroe’s cabinet and was Secretary of State during the entire eight years of Monroe’s administration and must have known and did know, the purpose and meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Adams was the next President after Monroe. His opinion follows:

Congress was considering a proposed Panama Congress and President Adams communicated the objects

of the proposed Congress, so far as the United States could engage them, in a special message to the Senate; in which, disclaiming all part in any deliberations of a belligerent character, or design to contract alliances, or to engage in any project importing hostility to any nation, he enumerated the measures in which we could well take a part. The following is quoted from the message:

“An agreement between all the parties represented at the meeting, that each will guard, by its own means, against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders, may be found advisable. This was, more than two years since, announced by my predecessor to the World, as a principle resulting from the emancipation of both the American continents. It may be so developed to the new southern nations, that they may feel it as an essential appendage to their independence.”

—*Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate*, by Thomas H. Benton, Vol I, Page 67.

The Panama Congress failed to meet. The above are the facts relating to the Monroe Doctrine and the readers can form their own opinion.

So far as the author knows, there has been no attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere since the Monroe Doctrine, therefore there is nothing to complain of, under the Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine is based and rests solely upon President Monroe's message to Congress, and it is extreme folly to contend that a President's message to Congress can bind or obligate the United States to anything. At best, it is only the opinion of President Monroe, and can bind no one.

TERRITORY CEDED BY ENGLAND TO UNITED STATES.

The territory acquired of England by the United States, as established by the Peace Treaty with England, at the end of the Revolutionary War, January 20, 1783, included the territory of the thirteen colonies, now states and extended north to Canada and west to the east bank of the Mississippi River, and south to the north line of Florida.

In 1819 the United States purchased Florida from Spain.

It will be observed that the territory ceded by England to the United States extends only to the east bank of the Mississippi River, and did not include the river. France owned the Mississippi River, and was charging all boats toll that used the river. Mr. Jefferson was President, and he realized that it was very important that all citizens of the United States should have free use of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Robert Livingston was Minister to France in 1803, and had instructions to vigorously insist on the possession by the United States of the Island of New Orleans, and the right to use the Mississippi River, and the President sent James Monroe to assist Mr. Livingston, and they made an agreement with Napoleon Bonaparte, who was then First Consul and ruler of France, to purchase certain lands and possessions of France in America, for Eighty Million Francs, or Fifteen Million Dollars. Following is a description of the ceded territory:

TERRITORY CEDED BY FRANCE TO UNITED STATES.

The following territory was ceded by France, March 19, 1804, to the United States: The Island and City of New Orleans, and the Mississippi River, and the land west of the Mississippi River to the Republic of Mexico, and to the Rocky Mountains and north to Canada.

The United States paid France for the above described property Fifteen Million Dollars.

This was an enormous sum of money when this sale was made in 1803, over one hundred and twenty years ago, and it would be equal now, 1931, to about six times this sum, or Ninety Million Dollars. It is but natural that any nation would go to war to save such an amount of money.

The author well remembers that before the Civil War in 1858, his father hired a good farm hand for one year for One Hundred Dollars. Then corn sold for eight cents a bushel, eggs for four cents a dozen and other commodities in proportion.

The prices quoted were in 1858, which was more than forty-five years after the United States had purchased of France, in 1803, above property.

This purchase was ratified by both nations, and thereafter France delivered possession of said property to the United States at St. Louis, Missouri, March 19, 1804.

At the present time, 1931, the land purchased contains ten states and four parts of states, as follows:

Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and the part of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico lying east of the Rocky Mountains. On that date Texas belonged to the Republic of Mexico.

When the sale was completed, it was reported that Napoleon Bonaparte, representing France, stated to the parties that represented the United States, the following:

"This accession of this outlet," commented Bonaparte, "strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that sooner or later will humble her pride."

The statement of Bonaparte, ruler of France, shows

what a bitter feeling then existed in France against England.

KING OF FRANCE RENOUNCED POSSESSION OF
CERTAIN LAND.

The King of France, in Article Six of the treaty herein, renounced possession forever to certain land, and Article Six is quoted in full below:

“Article 6. The most Christian King renounces forever the possession of the islands of Bermudas, as well as of any part of the continent of North America, which before the treaty of Paris, in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called British Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the King and Crown of Great Britain.”

The land in Article Six above contains the land, then in the possession and claimed by the United States, in the Revolutionary War. Heretofore called British Colonies.

CHAPTER IX.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS CONSISTS OF FOUR BATTLES.

The Battle of New Orleans consisted of four separate and distinct battles. A brief account of each of the battles, by the author, follows, and the facts were obtained from *The Life of Andrew Jackson*, by Walker, which contains an extensive and important account of 220 pages relating to the battle, beginning on Page 164 and ending on Page 384.

The date of the copyright in the above book is 1853, and it is also the date of its publication, which is less than forty years after the date of the battle, January 8, 1815, and it is evident from the facts above that several of the young men that were in the battle, and knew the facts relating to the battle, were alive and were consulted, as stated by Mr. Walker in his introduction contained in the book, and from it the following is quoted :

“There is no campaign in modern military history, which, for its extent, was more complete in all its parts, and more brilliant in its results, than that conducted by Andrew Jackson in 1814-15, in the defence of New Orleans. In the brief period of twenty-six days, a town of less than eighteen thousand inhabitants, including all sexes and ages, without forts—natural or artificial defences—exposed to approach and attack on all sides, by land and water—with an army of less than five thousand militia, hastily raised en masse, and illy armed and accoutred—was not only successfully defended against a veteran army of ten thousand of the best soldiers in the world, but was made forever glo-

rious by the most brilliant victory, which has been achieved since the invention of gunpowder.

"The peculiarities of this victory are the astonishing and unprecedented disparity of loss between the combatants, and the marvellous proofs of steadiness, of skill and rapidity in the use of fire-arms, displayed by the American militia. The splendor of the closing victory has obscured many features of this campaign, which contributed largely to the final result, and, as valuable lessons and glorious illustrations of the valor of our citizen soldiers, and of the genius of the great Chief and Hero—whose lofty soul was the fountain of inspiration, from which all engaged in that defence, drew courage, confidence, and patriotic resolution—ought not to be forgotten or hastily glanced over. These sketches have been written with the hope of preventing such unpatriotic lapses of memory in the present generation.

"It is believed that the campaign of 1814-15 has not received full justice, in the narratives, which have been published, the numerous merits of which have been marred by serious errors. By comparing these various versions and by constant consultations with those who played prominent parts on both sides in this drama, it is believed that the following account, which does not aspire to the dignity of history, and is divested of cumbrous details and of military technicalities, is as faithful and exact as it is practicable to render a narrative of this description.

"There are in most of the histories of this campaign, errors of a serious character which ought to be corrected before the evidence thereof has perished or disappeared. Personal and political feeling and prejudice, which, in so many histories, have warped and tinged the facts of this epoch, have been studiously

excluded from the mind of the writer of these sketches. His sole desire has been to do full justice to American valor and patriotism, and to present truthful and vivid pictures of that memorable defence, and of the conduct of the great Chief, who, springing from the people, a frontier warrior, without science, art or experience in military affairs, was enabled through the smiles of Providence, by his stout heart, his sagacious intellect, and ardent patriotism, to repel, punish, and nearly destroy one of the best appointed armies ever sent forth by the greatest power of the earth."

The writer is convinced that Mr. Walker, the author of *The Life of Andrew Jackson*, consulted many soldiers that were in the above battle in regard to the facts contained in *The Life of Andrew Jackson*, and it is true and dependable.

Furthermore, the author has read the account of the Battle of New Orleans, consisting of 220 pages in *The Life of Andrew Jackson*, and is satisfied that it is the greatest of all battles.

The author regrets, that for lack of space, he cannot use but a small part of the account of the battle contained in *The Life of Andrew Jackson*.

Andrew Jackson was appointed Major-General of the Army of the United States May 31, 1814, and his army was at New Orleans, too far away to receive instructions from the City of Washington, and General Jackson was compelled to act on his own judgment.

Washington, the greatest general and patriot of this nation, was dead. Had he been alive, no doubt Great Britain would not have attacked the United States as they did, but he was dead. Bonaparte had signed a peace treaty with the warring nations of Europe, and the peace of Europe appeared secure, the Bourbons were in power,

and the British cabinet decided at once to attack the United States, and take New Orleans. The British were at Pensacola, preparing the expedition to attack New Orleans.

General Jackson and his army, late in August, reached Mobile and took possession of the fort at Mobile Point. The British fleet came from Pensacola and landed on the beach, and a battle ensued, and Jackson was victorious. Jackson and his army returned, and reached New Orleans December 1, 1814.

December 10, 1814, the British fleet entered Lake Borgne, near New Orleans. It consisted of sixty ships, many of them first-class, and carried one thousand cannon, and was manned by nearly two thousand marines, and also had a land force of about ten thousand veteran soldiers, the flower of the British army.

General Jackson had less than one thousand trained soldiers that had been in his army sixty days, but he was a good general and a brave soldier, and he decided to prevent the British army from taking New Orleans, if possible, and put the City of New Orleans under martial law, and every available man, horse, mule, or ox was called into service and the four remarkable battles which follow tell the whole story.

FIRST BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 23, 1814.

A brief statement that relates to the battle, will follow each battle.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, General Jackson learned that the British army was within nine miles of the city. He at once collected his army of young farmers and mechanics, about twenty-five hundred, and marched to meet them, and attacked them in the night and drove them back toward their landing.

The British were surprised at the night attack, and waited for reinforcement, which came up in large num-

bers during the night, but General Jackson and his army returned to their camp.

General Jackson had no forts or other protection for his army, and this battle had convinced him it was not possible for his army, unprotected, to withstand the terrible fire and assaults of the British army, and his only hope of saving his army from defeat and disaster, and win the battle, was for his army to do as the army of Washington did at the Battle of Yorktown (read about this battle), entrench themselves safely in the ground, and Jackson fell back with his army to a point about four miles down the river from New Orleans, and commenced cutting a ditch, and throwing up a line of breastworks, from the river reaching out across the plain for about a mile, to an impassable swamp, every man and boy in the city was put to work. His zeal inspired all. It is said that for five days and four nights he was without sleep.

SECOND BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 28, 1814

It was a brilliant morning, the 28th of December. Jackson, with an old borrowed telescope in his hand, was on the watch. The British artillery led the advance with a shower of round shot and shells. The British were in high spirits. It was absurd to suppose that a few thousand militia could defeat the veterans of the British army, that had resisted the armies of Napoleon.

General Jackson had not quite three thousand men behind his breastworks, but all were enthused by General Jackson, and for a few hours the battle was terrific, then the British army retreated.

THIRD BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS; JANUARY 1, 1815.

The night of December 31 was very dark and about one-half of the British army, under cover of the night, advanced to within about three hundred yards of our front, and under the protection of their batteries were throwing up a chain of works. The next morning was

Sunday, and the sun rose behind a heavy fog. About ten o'clock the fog disappeared. At once the British batteries began a terrific fire on the American front, which was returned by the army of Jackson, and never before was there such a storm of war on this continent. In an hour and one-half it was all over, and the British army was retreating.

FOURTH BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1815.

The fourth and last battle of the four great battles of New Orleans, and it was the greatest of them all, and by odds the greatest battle in the history of the world.

The American army had no forts, but pursued the course followed by Washington at the Battle of Yorktown, and was well protected by earth works, which the army had built themselves under instruction of General Jackson, since the first battle, and the breastwork for almost the entire distance was now cannon-ball proof, and Jackson's army was well protected.

The British attack was delayed, and Jackson's army, as soon as they could see the enemy, opened fire, and the British promptly returned their fire, and the world's worst battle was in progress. General Jackson walked slowly along his lines, and called to his men to:

"Stand to your guns,—don't waste your ammunition,—see that every shot tells. Give it to them, boys; let us finish the business today." (Page 237.)

The British army was within two hundred yards when Jackson's army opened fire on them. Jackson's men had previously calculated the range of their guns, and not a shot was thrown away, and their shot swept through the British army, causing the greatest loss of life and greatest victory in the world's history.

Two hours of such work and the British army retreated, and the job was done—and well done.

The loss in the battle of January 8, 1815, of the British army and the United States army, follows:

Grand total of the British loss on the 8th of January, 1815:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
On the left bank...	283	1178	482	1845
On the right bank..	8	77	1	84
Grand total.....	291	1255	483	1929

—*Life of Andrew Jackson*, by Walker, Page 363.

The total loss of the United States army in the battle of January 8, 1815, was:

Killed	8
Wounded	13

Grand total—Loss..... 21

The British loss in the Battle of New Orleans of January 8, 1815, of 1929, is more than ninety-to-one of the United States loss of 21, which has no equal.

On the losses of the United States, the following is quoted:

“The Americans lost in their lines but two men killed; they were shot on the left,—one through the neck and the other through the head. There were two others killed in the redoubt to the right. The others, making in all eight killed, lost their lives in the swamp by unnecessarily exposing themselves; or were shot after the action by the British soldiers who were concealed in the ditch, or in the bushes near the swamp. The aggregate loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded, which number, compared with that of the British, exhibits a disparity without parallel in ancient or modern warfare.”

—*Life of Andrew Jackson*, by Walker, Page 366.

The United States army was well protected with earth works which the army constructed under General Jackson, after the first battle. On the above subject the following is quoted:

"On the first of January, there was but a small part of the line which could not be penetrated by the balls of the enemy, but on the sixth it was rendered cannon-proof nearly the whole length. This was the work of men who were unaccustomed to physical labor. The vigor and alacrity with which merchants, lawyers, young clerks, and others who had hardly ever performed a day's work of manual labor in their lives, prosecuted this task for ten or twelve days, showed the earnest purpose and ardent resolution of Jackson's patriotic comrades."

—*Life of Andrew Jackson*, by Walker, Page 311.

Dirt makes the best protection against cannon balls. On this subject, the following is quoted:

"Cannon balls will break, crush and dislodge granite, coral and even iron walls, but from the soil of the Mississippi bottoms they will rebound as if made of India-rubber."

—*Life of Andrew Jackson*, by Walker, Page 312.

COTTON BALES FAILED IN BREASTWORKS.

General Jackson, in the Battle of New Orleans, tried to use cotton bales in breastworks, but failed, and the following is quoted on this subject:

"On the other side, the Americans were equally unsuccessful in attempting to employ one of the great staples of the country for warlike purposes. A flat-boat, which lay near the American camp, had in it some fifty bales of cotton, the property of that since famous cotton speculator, Vincent Nolte, who had pur-

chased them from Major Plauche, commandant of the Orleans battalion. In the hurried construction of the embankment, these bales had been rolled out and thrown into the pile of earth to increase its bulk. On this day, the enemy's balls striking one of these bales knocked it out of the mound, setfire to the cotton, and sent it flying about to the great danger of the ammunition. The bales were consequently removed, and some of them falling on the outside of the breastwork into the ditch, there issued from them a heavy smoke, which blinded the artillerists, and seriously obstructed their operations. Some of the men of Plauche's battalion volunteered to extinguish the burning cotton, and, slipping over the breastwork, succeeded in doing so, not, however, without injury, one of the parties being seriously wounded. After this, no cotton bales were ever used in the breastwork. Yet, a vulgar error has long prevailed that Jackson's defences were composed chiefly of this great staple, which, though modern science has discovered to possess certain inflammable qualities, suited for some of the operations of war, is, perhaps, one of the most insecure and dangerous materials out of which a breastwork to resist cannon balls, shells and rockets could be constructed."

—*Life of Andrew Jackson*, by Walker, Pp. 260-261.

Had there been only one battle, some might contend and believe the great victory of Jackson was luck, or accident; but there were four separate battles, covering a period of sixteen days, and each battle a great victory, and the last battle the greatest battle of all; the accident theory is without merit and of no force.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The battle of Waterloo was fought June 18, 1815.

Wellington commanded the English-Allied army of about 67,000 men and 156 guns.

Napoleon Bonaparte commanded the Allied army of France, of about 71,000 men and 246 guns.

The battle commenced a little before noon. Napoleon directed all his efforts to break through the lines of the English under Wellington, but failed. The most furious charges were made by the French, but with no avail.

The reinforcements of Wellington under Blucher arrived at about five o'clock, and as night approached, Wellington gave orders for the whole line to advance, and with tremendous shouts the soldiers swept everything before them. The Prussians continued the pursuit and a great battle had been won. Bonaparte with difficulty escaped among the host of fugitives, and he reached Paris June 21, 1815.

July 18, 1815, Bonaparte voluntarily, personally surrendered to England, without conditions, and England sent him a prisoner of war, to St. Helena, where he landed October 16, 1815, and where he died May 5, 1821.

Why Bonaparte voluntarily and personally surrendered to England, the author is not informed, but it is believed by some people that he did not dare to risk his life in France, after his defeat in the battle of Waterloo.

The facts relating to the Battle of Waterloo, above, are from the *Life of Bonaparte*, by Charles Macfarlane, Pages 354 to 363.

CHAPTER X.

WORLD WAR BOOSTERS.

The World War Boosters are composed of Propagandists, Profiteers and broad-visioned, far-sighted politicians, that see nothing worth while in this nation, but see great things afar; also those that have a divided or doubtful patriotism, or are controlled by some selfish purpose.

The World War Boosters are solely to blame for this nation entering the World War. Before they entered the campaign for the World War, there was no sentiment in favor of this nation entering the World War. But they made a vigorous and active campaign soon after the beginning of the war, and the main argument they used was that the United States owed France for services in the Revolutionary War, therefore the United States was honor bound to assist France in the World War.

Article Nine of the Treaty of Alliance herein has settled the question as to whether the United States ever owed France for services in the Revolutionary War as claimed by the World War Boosters, and the article is quoted in full below:

“Article 9. The contracting parties declare, that being resolved to fulfill each on its own part, the clauses and conditions of the present treaty of alliance, according to its own power and circumstances, there shall be no after claim of compensation on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.”

The last clause of Article Nine quoted has settled the

question for all time, that the United States never owed France for services in above war, as claimed by the World War Boosters, and it is plain and in point and all who read it will understand it and know the first hand facts, that:

“There shall be no after claim of compensation on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.”

The quotation is so plain, that all who read it will know that the United States never owed France for services in the Revolutionary War, and the claims of the World War Boosters are without merit, false, and fraudulent. Furthermore, if Congress had not prohibited the publication of treaties, this treaty would have been published, and the people of this nation would know the facts contained in Article Nine above, that this nation never owed France for services in that war, and remained out of the World War, as did all of our sister republics.

SISTER REPUBLICS REMAINED OUT OF WORLD WAR.

The United States has about twenty sister republics, in Central and South America, and it is a fact worth remembering, that not one of them entered the World War. What a great blessing it would have been, had this nation followed the example of our sister republics, and remained out of the World War. And the question suggests itself, why was it that all the twenty of our sister republics escaped this horrible World War, and this nation did not escape it, when this nation was under no greater obligations to enter the World War than our sister republics?

Washington, November 14, 1778, wrote the President of Congress, and he discussed the relations existing between our new ally, France, and this nation, and the following is quoted from above letter:

"I am heartily disposed to entertain the most favorable sentiments of our new ally, and to cherish them in others to a reasonable degree. But it is a maxim, founded on the universal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be trusted further than it is bound by its interest; and no prudent statesman or politician will venture to depart from it."

Washington, in the quotation from his letter, makes it plain that he would risk no nation, and our new ally France, included, further than it is bound by its interest, and no prudent statesman or politician will venture to depart from it.

Read the letter of Washington; it is interesting and instructive. Consult index. "Canada Expedition Against, By Congress."

Can anyone tell why our rulers disregarded this statement, and advice of Washington, and had this nation enter the World War, when all the people of this nation know that time has proven the advice and statements of Washington are as true and dependable as the prophecies of old?

This nation, before entering the World War, for more than one hundred and thirty years, followed the great principles of eternal justice, never before so clearly and forcibly expressed, as they were in the immortal words of President Jefferson, in his inaugural address, as follows:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none."

And above great principles were at all times approved and followed by Washington, Adams and Jefferson, the three first Presidents of the United States, and the three greatest leaders of the Revolutionary War period. Also

was approved and followed by our great and noble ancestors, the founders of this nation, and by all odds the greatest body of men in all the world's history, and the immortal Lincoln, and the Republican and Democratic parties, and the patriots and common people of this nation, regardless of party or religion.

Should we, as worthy descendants of our noble ancestors, disregard their well known and often expressed principles, and follow the World War Boosters, when we know they oppose the well known principles of our noble ancestors stated above, in the immortal words of President Jefferson. And we all know the great principles are the firm foundation upon which this nation is built and rests, and has grown beyond comparison, and became a prosperous, happy and contented people, and respected by all nations. Why change?

CHAPTER XI.

WILSON, WOODROW, ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The national convention of the Republican party in 1912 nominated Woodrow Wilson, and he was elected President of the United States and re-elected in 1916.

The national convention of the Republican party in 1912 had two very prominent Republican candidates for President, William H. Taft, then President, was a candidate for a second term, and Theodore Roosevelt, who had been President before Mr. Taft, was also a candidate.

The Republican convention nominated William H. Taft for President for a second term. Mr. Roosevelt, and many of his followers, were not satisfied with this nomination and later Mr. Roosevelt accepted the nomination for President in opposition to Mr. Taft under a party called Bull Moose. And the result was that two very prominent Republicans, each having been elected President by the Republican party, and were certain to divide, and did divide, the vote of the Republican party and many people believe resulted in the election of Mr. Wilson as President.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft each had been elected President of the United States before by the Republican party, which should and did place each of them under great and lasting obligations to the Republican party, can anyone tell why they both disregarded so great an obligation, and by their acts, many people believe Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, was elected President.

In 1916 Mr. Wilson was nominated for President by the Democratic party for a second term.

Mr. Hughes was nominated for President, by the Republican party in opposition to Mr. Wilson

The slogan of Mr. Wilson in this election was :
"Vote for Wilson, he kept us out of war."

It is evident that the object and purpose of the campaign slogan of Mr. Wilson was to appeal to the voters of this nation, who were against this nation entering the World War, and obtain their votes for Mr. Wilson; what else could the slogan mean, pray tell?

The statement in the campaign slogan of President Wilson that "He Kept Us Out of War," is a fact, and it was President Wilson alone, and not Congress, that kept this nation out of the World War for more than two years, which was a benefit to this nation beyond estimation, and for which President Wilson deserves great credit.

Had President Wilson continued to keep this nation out of the war as the slogan indicated, and the voters believed and expected that he would, it would have been a blessing and a benefit to this nation.

The result of the slogan was that Mr. Wilson carried California and Kansas, two strong Republican states, which elected him President.

And the slogan prevented Mr. Hughes carrying California and Kansas, two strong Republican states, which would have elected him President.

HUGHES, CHARLES EVANS, CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Charles Evans Hughes, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the candidate of the Republican party in 1916, for President, against Mr. Wilson, and no doubt would have carried California and Kansas, two strong Republican states, by a large majority, which would have elected him President, had it not been for the campaign slogan of Mr. Wilson, which was "Vote for Wilson, He Kept Us Out of War," and the

result of the slogan was that California and Kansas voted for and elected Mr. Wilson President.

Many Republicans were surprised and disappointed that Mr. Hughes did not meet the campaign slogan of Mr. Wilson by a declaration to the voters of this nation that if he was elected President he would not favor entering the World War, without first submitting the question of entering the war to a vote of the people, and he would be controlled by the majority. The declaration would have been approved and received with great joy everywhere, by the voters of this nation, and Mr. Hughes would have been elected President by a surprising majority. And this great and noble act, in favor of the people and for the people, at this very trying time, would forever put Mr. Hughes in the class of our greatest and most deserving patriots and statesmen.

The Goddess of Fortune, no doubt, knocked at the door of Mr. Hughes, bridled and saddled and ready to mount.

UNITED STATES ENTERED WORLD WAR.

April 6, 1917, President Wilson disregarded his campaign slogan and sent his message to Congress, and Congress declared war against Germany, and the United States at once entered the World War.

VOTERS OF THIS NATION AGAINST ENTERING WORLD WAR.

The author firmly believes that had the question of this nation entering the World War been submitted to the voters of this nation, the vote would have been at least two to one against entering the war, and many voters whose opinions are entitled to consideration, believe the vote would have been five to one against entering the war. The campaign slogan of Mr. Wilson, "Vote for

Wilson, He Kept Us Out of War," is convincing that he believed the sentiment of the voters of this nation was against entering the World War. If President Wilson did not believe the voters were against entering the World War,—why the slogan?

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ON WAR.

Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power "to declare war,"

Article 2, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, provides, "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States."

Congress, under Article 1, Section 8, above, has absolute power to declare war, but under Article 2, Section 2, the President is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and the militia, and controls the army of the United States, therefore, it would be useless for Congress to declare war if opposed by the President, and the result is, Congress does not declare war, except upon a message of the President, and to date Congress has not failed to declare war on the message of the President. Anyhow, judging the future by the past, Congress will not fail to declare war on the message of the President. And as the Constitution is construed now, the President has absolute control of this nation entering war. This is more power than kings in recent years have possessed, and it is too much power, and too risky for any nation, and has been and is, the greatest danger by all odds of war in this nation, and should be remedied at once, by amending the Constitution.

VOTERS SHOULD HAVE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO
DECLARE WAR.

It is not new and without a precedent for the people that must fight the battles to vote on vital questions relating to war.

Great Britain permitted Australia and Canada to vote on the draft in the World War, and a majority in Australia voted against the draft, and had no draft. And in Canada a majority voted in favor of the draft, and compulsory service was required. Can it be possible that Great Britain is more of a democracy than the United States? Every patriot in this nation hopes not.

It is the common people of this nation, not Congress nor the President, that must fight the battles and suffer and die from wounds received on the field of battle and bear the great afflictions, burdens, pain and distress of war, therefore it is but just and right that the people of this nation, by their votes, should be the sole and only power, in this nation, that can declare war, and the Constitution of the United States should be amended accordingly.

The author is satisfied that had the rulers of this nation known the bad conditions existing in the allied nations, our Republic would have remained out of the World War. This nation soon after entering the World War found the following bad conditions existed:

First, that many were not satisfied, and claimed the United States, by entering the war, had admitted their cause was just, and had they entered the war two years before, as they should, the war would have been over long ago, and on account of this failure the United States should finish the war.

Second, this nation was surprised to learn that the Governments of the allied nations were not able to furnish supplies for their armies, necessary to finish the war.

These conditions are the very worst of bad conditions. The United States was in the war, and it would mean disaster to this nation if the allied nations failed to remain in the World War, and the conditions were so bad, that to keep the allied nations in the World War, the United States was compelled to loan them several billion dollars, upon their sacred honor and solemn promises to pay this nation. The diplomats and representatives that are to blame for this nation being in such disastrous conditions, should be liable, and should be punished accordingly.

It is not just, nor right, that a diplomat or representative of a nation that barter away the liberties of the people and pauperizes the nation, should go unpunished. This is radically wrong.

The law is supposed to be sufficient to correct and remedy any wrong, and it should be applied in this case.

ARMISTICE SIGNED NOVEMBER 11, 1918,
WAS END OF WORLD WAR.

Armistice was signed November 11, 1918, which was the end of the World War, and on the same day, soon after it was signed, President Wilson addressed Congress, and the people of this nation, as follows:

“MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. The war thus comes to an end.”

In the quotation above, President Wilson says, “Everything for which America fought has been accomplished.” The author regrets that President Wilson failed to state what was accomplished, as no doubt, the readers would be pleased to know just what was accomplished, and the author would be glad to give the readers what was accomplished, but he does not know, and has not been able to ascertain what was accomplished.

WORLD WAR FACTS, IN BRIEF, FOLLOW.

Battle of Marne, September 6, 1914, was the first battle of the World War, and the Armistice was signed September 11, 1918, which was the end of the war, therefore the war lasted four years.

Total casualties of killed and wounded in the World War, estimated, follows:

Allied nations, in killed and wounded	15,700,000
Central Powers, in killed and wounded.....	11,500,000

Total casualties of killed and wounded...	28,200,000
Total killed, estimated.....	6,500,000
Total cost of World War, estimated:	
Total cost of Allied nations.....	\$170,000,000,000
Total cost of Central Powers.....	75,000,000,000

Total cost of World War, estimated. \$245,000,000,000

April 6, 1917, Congress, upon the message of President Wilson, declared war against Germany, and from the foregoing date until the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, which was the end of the World War, more than Four Million (4,000,000) men were in the armies of the United States, and more than Two Million were on the battlefields of the World War, and by actual test in battle, it is a conceded fact that the soldiers of the United States were equal to the best.

The casualties of the armies of the United States, in killed and wounded in the World War, were 236,117; of these, killed or died of disease, were 53,169; and missing and prisoners, 3,323.

The World War had cost this nation, when the Armistice was signed, about Forty Billion Dollars, and it is estimated that the cost will be about Eighty Billion Dollars (\$80,000,000,000).

The question suggests itself, what did the United States receive for this enormous cost, and the above cost is nothing compared with the suffering and the loss of the lives of our dear soldier boys, and the sorrow and grief of their relatives and friends, and people of the United States.

MELLON-BERENGER DEBT AGREEMENT.

The Mellon-Berenger debt agreement between the United States and France was made in settlement of the debt due the United States for money loaned France during and soon after the end of the World War.

The author regrets that he has not seen an official statement of this agreement, but from newspaper reports it appears that France owed the United States for money borrowed during the World War, and soon after the end of the war, the total sum was about Three Billion Dollars (\$3,000,000,000), which France had agreed, and was honor bound, to pay the United States.

The United States loaned France, of above amount, the enormous sum of Four Hundred and Twenty-five Million Dollars (\$425,000,000) after the Armistice was signed, and the World War was over, think of it, without security of any kind, or a writing of any kind showing the amount that France owed the United States.

Nothing could be more foolish than this loan to France after the World War was over. It doesn't seem possible that France would suggest, or ask for, a larger loan than the above, if she had, she would have received it, as it is evident there was something radically wrong with our diplomats that favored the loan. They must have been hypnotized.

After several years of delay, and in order to obtain a settlement with France of this debt, which totalled about Three Billion Dollars, the United States entered into the

Mellon-Berenger debt agreement with France and France agreed to pay the amount loaned France after the Armistice was signed and the World War was over, of Four Hundred and Twenty-five Million Dollars (\$425,000,000), and the United States did not require payment of the money loaned France of about Two Billion Dollars, during the World War, that France agreed to pay and was honor bound to pay.

And yet France is not satisfied. The foregoing shows conclusively that France is impossible, and the more the United States does for France, the more France will expect.

The debt agreement referred to gives France sixty-two years to pay this debt at a very low rate, about two per cent. This agreement is the one that Mr. Tardieu opposes, in an interview below, and says:

“No French Government will ever take the responsibility of binding France for sixty-two years of debt payments.”

The foregoing is too foolish to discuss; anyone knows that France could pay this debt now, if she desired, and that the United States would be glad to accept payment of the debt any time from France within the sixtytwo years. Then why should France object to the privilege of paying her debt at any time for sixty-two years?

Mr. Tardieu is on to his job, who knows, if he can succeed in getting this debt in the hands of the diplomats of this nation, that he is certain to get the debt reduced at least one-half, and may be able to get the debt cancelled.

In the author's opinion, there is one thing very favorable to Mr. Tardieu, and that is, he is a splendid diplomat, and patriotic and loyal to France, and does not hesitate to obtain the best bargain and terms for France he

can, regardless of his opinion or sympathy, which is highly commendable in the diplomat of any nation.

DIPLOMATS OF UNITED STATES NOT SUITED FOR JOB.

One thing is certain, that the diplomats and foreign representatives of the United States are not equal to the representatives of the foreign nations, and the result is, that this nation is the loser in any and all transactions with foreign nations. The World War and World War debt is absolute proof of this fact. And, if this policy of the diplomats and representatives of this nation is continued, it will bankrupt the people, and destroy the nation.

The author read an article in the Kansas City Journal of July 28, 1927, which referred to an interview with Mr. Andre Tardieu, who has held many important positions in the government of France. He was high commissioner to this nation in the World War, and was a member of Poincare's Cabinet, and recently he was Premier of France. From this article, the following is quoted:

"DEBT PACT DEAD, ASSERTS TARDIEU

* *

No Government Will Bind France to 62 Years
of Payments, He Says.

* *

By The Associated Press.

"Washington, July 25—The Mellon-Berenger debt agreement between the United States and France is as good as 'dead' in the opinion of Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to this country in the World War and subsequently member of Poincare's cabinet.

"He predicted a new one will have to be negotiated if the debt is to be liquidated.

"In an interview published in the current issue of the Nation's Business magazine, he insists France re-

gards the debt as a part of America's contribution to the war, adding "no French government will ever take the responsibility of binding France for sixty-two years of debt payments.

"Our people never would understand, our parliament never would approve," he declares. The debt agreement is dead."

The following is quoted from the above interview :

"France regards the debt as a part of America's contribution to the war."

The above quotation concedes that France owes this nation the above debt, but declines to pay the debt because France regards the debt as part of America's contribution to the war. As it is a well known and conceded fact that this nation had no part in causing the World War, then the foregoing claim of France is without merit, not sound, and is not supported by a single fact. And at best, the claim of France above is only an evasion, a pretext and excuse of France, for not paying the debt France justly owes this nation, and had solemnly agreed to pay.

The claim in the above interview, that "France regards the debt as a part of America's contribution to the war," is radically wrong and absurd, and indicates that France would not hesitate, if France had the power, to demand that this nation pay the entire World War debt of France.

The cheek of France is without limit. To illustrate, France, early in the settlement of the World War transactions, insisted that the United States must guarantee the integrity of France, which means, the United States must guarantee that France will be permitted to remain the same as then, and not bothered by other nations, and especially her old enemy, Germany, and to do this, it is plain that the United States would be compelled to fight the battles of France and pay her bills.

The foregoing reminds the author of the story of a man, his boy, and bull pup: The pup was about grown, and had the boy down, and was using him rough, and the father appeared upon the scene and said to his boy to stand it, while it might be hard on him, it was making the bull pup.

For the United States to guarantee the integrity of France as she insisted, would be the making of France, but would be the worst of disasters for the United States. Which does not worry or bother France.

The following is in point, and quoted from the well known and able humorist, writer and patriot, Will Rogers:

"HARD TO CURE U. S. OF GOING TO CONFERENCES.

"Beverly Hills, Calif., June 9 (1931).

"To The Star: Mr. Mellon and Mr. Stimson are going over to London to another conference. We say we are not going to cut down on the debt payments. We could write and tell 'em, but we like to get in wrong personally.

"We have another delegation at Geneva on narcotics. We want to limit the output. We don't manufacture it and the other nations do, so you know where that conference will end.

"We get nothing at a conference, only the trip.

"It looks like depression would hurt the conference business but it don't. They can always dig up enough to go and get in wrong.

"Yours, WILL."

—*Kansas City Times*, June 10, 1931.

As the author sees the situation, the only hope of this nation is to return to the great principles of justice, so clearly stated in the immortal words of President Jefferson, in his inaugural address, as follows:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliance with none."

And as provided above, he meant entangling alliances with all nations. The above great principle was approved and followed by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, and the Republican and Democrat parties, and the patriots and common people of this nation, regardless of politics or religion. And these great principles are the firm foundation upon which this nation was built and rests, and has grown beyond comparison and become a prosperous, contented and happy people, respected by all the world, and did not know what trouble or misfortune was until the nation entered the World War, and since has had nothing but trouble and sorrow.

LEST WE FORGET FACTS WASHINGTON WROTE ADAMS
WHEN HE ACCEPTED COMMAND OF ARMY
IN WAR WITH FRANCE.

It should be remembered that Washington wrote President Adams a letter accepting command of the army in the war with France, and stated very important facts relating to France, which this nation should remember, therefore, the following is quoted from the above letter of Washington:

"It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country, their insidious hostilities to its government, their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it, the evident tendency of their acts and those of their agents to countenance and invigorate opposition, their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations,

their war upon our defenseless commerce, their treatment of our minister of peace, and their demands amounting to tribute, could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those, which my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate address to you. Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means, as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis."

The letter of Washington to President Adams, quoted above, is dated July 13, 1798, and as Washington died December 14, 1799, no doubt this letter is the last word of our great and noble Washington relating to France, and in this letter Washington clearly states many facts relating to France, that will be very interesting to all patriots of this nation.

See page 116 for letter of Washington to John Adams.

CHAPTER IV.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS, CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR, IN 1858.

Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat, was United States Senator from Illinois in 1858, and he was a candidate for reelection, and Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, was a candidate for the same office, and this campaign was a battle of giants, and slavery was the main issue, and Mr. Douglas was elected Senator.

The author remembers well of hearing Mr. Lincoln speak in this campaign, at a Republican rally in Clinton, Illinois, the county seat of DeWitt County, the county where the author was born August 19, 1844, and Mr. Lincoln was the leading attorney that attended the terms of court in Clinton, and Mr. Davis was judge, and afterward a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by President Lincoln.

The author was but fourteen years old. He knew and had seen Mr. Lincoln several times, but this is the first time that he heard him make a political speech, and Mr. Owen Lovejoy, the Republican candidate for Congress, spoke from the same stand. Mr. Lovejoy spoke first, and Mr. Lincoln followed, and the question of slavery was the issue, and they were both against slavery, but were far apart on how slavery, that then existed, in the slave states, should be handled.

Mr. Lovejoy contended that slavery was fundamentally wrong, therefore it was not possible for the slave owner to acquire any right that could be protected by law, and he favored freeing the slaves at once, without any compensation to the owners.

Mr. Lincoln followed, and he did not refer to Mr. Lovejoy by name, but Mr. Lincoln, in substance, said slavery was radically wrong and should not exist, but under the laws of the slave states, which had been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, the slave owner had a lawful right to own slaves, therefore we had no lawful right to take their slaves without paying for them, and my conscience says it is wrong, and I am radically opposed to taking slaves from the owners without pay.

The author, in above speech, was so impressed with the honest and sincere desire of Mr. Lincoln to do right that since he has always been a strong supporter of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln, in the campaign of 1858 with Mr. Douglas, has so many times stated his position on different points relating to slavery, that for lack of space we can state but a few of them, which follow:

Mr. Lincoln, in his speech at Chicago, July 10, 1858, in reply to the speech of Mr. Douglas, stated:

"I have said a hundred times, and I have no inclination to take it back, that I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination in the people of the free States, to enter into the slave States, and interfere with the question of slavery at all. I have said that always."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Page 161.

LINCOLN ANSWERS SEVEN QUESTIONS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas, in a joint discussion at Ottawa, Illinois, submitted to Mr. Lincoln seven questions to answer, and Mr. Lincoln answered them at the next meeting at Freeport, Illinois, and the questions and answers follow:

"I will take up the Judge's interrogatories as I find them printed in the Chicago Times, and answer them scriatim. In order that there may be no mistake about it, I have copied the interrogatories in writing, and also my answers to them. The first one of these interrogatories is in these words:

"Question 1. 'I desire to know whether Lincoln to-day stands, as he did in 1854, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law?'

"Answer. I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

"Question 2. 'I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to-day, as he did in 1854, against the admission of any more slave States into the Union, even if the people want them?'

"Answer. I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more slave States into the Union.

"Question 3. 'I want to know whether he stands pledged against the admission of a new State in the Union, with such a Constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make.'

"Answer. I do not stand pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union, with such a Constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make.

Question 4. 'I want to know whether he stands to-day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?'

"Answer. I do not stand to-day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

"Question 5. 'I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to the prohibition of the slave-trade between the different States?'

"Answer. I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave-trade between the different States.

"Question 6. 'I desire to know whether he stands pledged to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States, north as well as South of the Missouri Compromise line?'

"Answer. I am impliedly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the *right* and *duty* of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States Territories. (Great applause.)

"Question 7. 'I desire him to answer whether he is opposed to the acquisition of any new territory unless slavery is first prohibited therein?'

"Answer. I am not generally opposed to honest acquisition of territory; and, in any given case, I would not oppose such acquisition, accordingly as I might think such acquisition would or would not agitate the slavery question among ourselves.

"The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to that, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet as a member of Congress, I should not, with my present views, be in favor of *endeavoring* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions:

First, that the abolition should be gradual;

"Second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and

"Third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners.

"With these three conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish slavery in the

District of Columbia, and, in the language of Henry Clay, 'sweep from our Capital that foul blot upon our nation'."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, pp. 177-8.

The answers and statement above conclusively show: First, that Mr. Lincoln was opposed to people in the free states interfering with slavery in slave states.

Second, that Mr. Lincoln was opposed to abrogating slavery unless compensation should be made to the unwilling owners.

Slavery was, for many years, a political issue in the United States, caused by the large number of slaves in the United States. The slave states favored slavery, and the free states opposed slavery.

SLAVES IN UNITED STATES IN 1860 WERE ABOUT FOUR MILLION.

According to the census of the United States of 1860, the number of slaves in the United States was 3,953,760, and the number of free colored people was 487,970.

From the above facts, is it any wonder that the people of the United States were greatly interested in the question of slavery, and were well informed, and knew from their speeches, the position of Lincoln and Douglas on slavery.

STAND BY DOCTRINE OF THE FATHERS OF OUR COUNTRY.

Mr. Lincoln was a great admirer and believer in the ability, wisdom and foresight of the Fathers of our country, and Mr. Lincoln at the request of the Republicans, spoke at Columbus, Ohio, September 16, 1859, in reply to a recent speech of Mr. Douglas in that city, the following is quoted from the speech of Mr. Lincoln:

"I see in the Judge's speech here a short sentence in these words: 'Our fathers, when they formed this Government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better than we do now.' That is true. I stick to that. (Great cheers and laughter.) I will stand by Judge Douglas in that to the bitter end. (Renewed laughter.) And now, Judge Douglas, come and stand by me, and faithfully show how they acted, understanding it better than we do. All I ask of you, Judge Douglas, is to stick to the proposition that the men of the Revolution understood this subject better than we do now, and with that better understanding they acted better than you are trying to act now. (Applause.)"

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 183-184.

Also on the above subject the following is quoted:

"I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you. (Cheers.) We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institution; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution, and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you, so far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated) may, imitating the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Madison. (Applause.) We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 185-6.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Illinois, May 16, 1860, and on the 18th, Mr. Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot, and the votes for the several candidates for President of the United States, were: Mr. Lincoln 231, Mr. Seward 180, Mr. Chase 24, Mr. Bates 22, all others 7.

Senator Hamlin, from Maine, was nominated for Vice President.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Abraham Lincoln, the rail splitter, from the ranks of the common people, was elected President of the United States, which is conclusively shown by the following quotation:

"The aggregate electoral vote for each Presidential candidate, as found by the official canvass in joint session of the two Houses of Congress, on the 13th day of February, 1861, was as follows: For Abraham Lincoln, 180; for John C. Breckenridge, 72; for John Bell, 39; and for Stephen A. Douglas, 12. The Vice-President, Mr. Breckenridge, then officially declared Mr. Lincoln elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1861.

"The aggregate popular vote for each of the Presidential candidates, at this election, was as follows: For Mr. Lincoln, 1,866,452; for Mr. Douglas, 1,375,157; for Mr. Breckenridge, 847,953; and for Mr. Bell, 590,631. The last speech of Mr. Douglas, in the ensuing spring, urged upon his friends an earnest support of the Administration in putting down the rebellion, as in his speech at Norfolk, Va., during the preceding canvass, he had declared in favor of coercion,

as the remedy for secession. Mr. Bell went over to the secession cause, co-operating with Mr. Breckenridge, afterward a General in the Rebel army. The total vote for the two loyal candidates was 3,241,609."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 193, 194.

On the morning of February 11, 1861, Mr. Lincoln and his family left Springfield, Illinois, for Washington. A large number of his friends had assembled at the depot on the occasion of his departure, and with deep emotions, he addressed them, and:

LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO FRIENDS
AT SPRINGFIELD.

Follows in full:

"My Friends: No one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never could have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him; and in the same Almighty being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I can not succeed, but with which success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Page 194.

The deep feeling of sadness of Mr. Lincoln, in parting with his friends, so clearly expressed in his Farewell Address, above, is a part of his great character, and shows

his strong sympathy and affection for the people generally.

And the above address has for all time settled the question that Mr. Lincoln was a firm believer in Divine Providence, and he felt he could not succeed without Divine aid, and with it success is certain.

Mr. Lincoln, in this address, shows his great faith and confidence in Washington, and says, referring to Washington :

“He never could have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I can not succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him; and in the same Almighty being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I can not succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.”

The above quotation also shows beyond doubt, that Mr. Lincoln was a firm believer in the same Divine providence that Washington believed in, and relied on, and that sustained Washington during the Revolutionary War, without which Washington never could have succeeded. And Mr. Lincoln felt that he could not succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained Washington, and in the same Almighty Being he placed his reliance for support, and he said, “I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.”

Mr. Lincoln, on his trip to Washington, was invited by the citizens of Philadelphia to stop and assist in a flag raising on Independence Hall, which he did, February 22, 1861. It should be remembered that Independence

Hall, Philadelphia, did duty in the Revolutionary War, and the address of Mr. Lincoln at Independence Hall follows in full:

LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

"Mr. Cuyler: I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to our distracted country. I can say in return, sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be

saved on that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle, it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there is no need of bloodshed and war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course; and I may say in advance that there will be no bloodshed unless it is forced upon the government. The government will not use force unless force is used against it.

"My friends, this is wholly an unprepared speech. I did not expect to be called on to say a word when I came here. I supposed I was merely to do something toward raising a flag. I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. (Cries of 'No, no.')

But I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by."

—*Speeches and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln*, Pages 88 to 90.

President Lincoln, in his very able and patriotic address above, says:

"You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of returning peace to our distracted country. I can say, in return, sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence."

The splendid sentiment of the Declaration of Independence continues to the end of the address above, of President Lincoln.

It is certainly not possible for the patriots of this nation who favor "United States First," to disregard the often repeated teaching and advice of the three greatest patriots and leaders of this nation, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, our tried and true friends, and join the World War Boosters, that will, if possible, have the nation enter the League of Nations and World Court, and destroy the Declaration of Independence.

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

March 4th, 1861, was the beginning of the first term of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, and in compliance with a custom as old as the Government, he delivered an Inaugural address to the people of the United States.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln is very important, for Mr. Lincoln states and has preserved for all time, many very important facts relating to slavery, which caused the war, and also makes the position of Mr. Lincoln plain on slavery in the states where slavery existed. On this point, the following is quoted from his Inaugural Address:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so."

Many other important facts are contained and preserved for all time in the First Inaugural Address of President Lincoln. No doubt this is the first opportunity many of our readers ever had to read and know these facts, first hand, contained in the Inaugural Ad-

dress of President Lincoln, and on account of his splendid character, high standing, and important accomplishments, should and no doubt will, appeal to all readers, so they will read and know the facts contained in the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, which appears in full below:

"Fellow Citizens of the United States: In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary, at present, for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches, when I declare that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists.' I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with the full knowledge that I had made this, and made similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves, and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

'Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.'

I now reiterate these sentiments; and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

'No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawgiver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the

Whole Constitution—to this provision as well as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause ‘shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done and should any one, in any case, be content that this oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that ‘the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states?’

I take the official oath today with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration

of a President under our National Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and very distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulties.

A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in the contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself.

The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued in the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly

plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of the Confederation, in 1778; and, finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect, are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, which I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, I shall perfectly perform it, so far as is practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it is forced upon the National authority.

The power confided to me *will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government*, and collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects

there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that shall object. While the strict legal right may exist of the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time, the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection.

The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and hope of a peaceful solution of the National troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons, in one section or another, who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny. But if there be such, I need address no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our National fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes? Would it not be well to ascertain why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step, while any portion of the ills you

fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted, that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this.

Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly-written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should reprove a minority of any clearly-written constitutional right, in a moral point of view, justify revolution; it certainly would, if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case.

All the rights of minorities and of individuals and individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authorities? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class, spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the

one side or the other. If a minority in such a case, will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will ruin and divide them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such a perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional check and limitation, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a majority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible. So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism, in some form, is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to a very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a

precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon the vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, as in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own masters, unless having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them; and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended; and this is the only substantial dispute; and the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, can not be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave-trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction, in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we can not separate; we can not remove our respective sections from each other, nor

build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country can not do this. They can not but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you can not fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I can not be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the full authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish

either to accept or refuse. I understand that a proposed amendment to the Constitution (which amendment, however, I have not seen) has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves, also, can do this if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came into his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people. By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power of mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it.

Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either.

If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there is still no single reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you.

You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government; while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it.

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 203-211.

The first Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, from the beginning to the end, is characteristic of Mr. Lincoln, and is plain, frank and fair to the slave owners of the Southern States, and how they could object to his policy, stated therein, is beyond me, and from his Inaugural Address the following is quoted :

“Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that, by the accession of a Republican administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches, when I declare that ‘I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists.’ I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with the full knowledge that I had made this, and made many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read :

“Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force,

of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

"I now reiterate these sentiments; and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming administration."

Mr. Lincoln, in his Inaugural Address quoted above, states that:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so."

The statement is strong and plain as language can make it, that President Lincoln would not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed.

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Congress, upon the call of the President, convened in special session July 4, 1861, and the message of President Lincoln to Congress, on that date, referred to the attack of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter, and from the message of the President, the following is quoted:

"They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them; they knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave hungry men of the garrison was all which would, on that occasion, be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them,

but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution; trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box for final adjustment, and they assailed and reduced the fort, for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution; that this was their object the Executive well understood, having said to them in the Inaugural Address, 'you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.' He took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case, so far from ingenious sophistry as that the world should not misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms—without a gun in sight, or in expectancy, to return their fire, save only the few in the fort sent to that harbor years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue, immediate dissolution or blood, and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy, a Government of the people, by the same people, can or can not maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretenses made in this case, or any other pretenses, or arbitrarily without any pretense, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces

us to ask, 'Is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness?' Must a Government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence? So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit, the most sanguine expectation."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 257-258.

From the above, it appears that the Confederate States were the aggressors and began the Civil War between the Confederate States and the United States.

President Lincoln, in his message to Congress, asked for men and money to conduct the war, and on this point the following is quoted from the message :

"It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the work at least 400,000 men, \$400,000,000;"

"To the recommendation above that \$400,000,000 be appropriated and 400,000 men raised for the prosecution of the war, Congress responded with great unanimity, granting instead \$500,000,000 in money, and calling for 500,000 volunteers for the army. This action was consummated on the 22nd of July—the day following the Battle of Bull Run."

As the message of President Lincoln to Congress, contains about six thousand words, the author regrets, for lack of space, it is not possible to print it in this book.

The Senate had passed a bill of similar character on the 10th, five Senators, Messrs. Johnson, of Missouri, Kennedy, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury, voting in favor

of an amendment reducing the number of men to 200,000. Otherwise, the measure was unopposed in that body.

On the 22nd of July, the House of Representatives passed, with only two dissenting votes, the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky:

“Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of The United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this National emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of over-throwing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignities, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.”

UNITED STATES PAID SEVEN PER CENT IN CIVIL WAR.

On the 10th of July a bill passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to effect a National loan, of not exceeding \$250,000,000, on bonds bearing seven per cent interest, redeemable in twenty years, or in Treasury notes of a denomination not less than \$50, payable in three years, at an interest of seven and three-tenths per cent. Only five Representatives voted in the negative, namely: Messrs. Burnett, Reid, Norton, Vallandigham and Wood. The first three

of these, from Kentucky and Missouri, were soon after direct participants in the rebellion, either as civil or military officials. The subsequent course of the other two, living at the North, has been steadily in keeping with this association of their names and acts.

CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES MET IN
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

On the 20th day of July, the so-called Congress of the Rebel Confederacy assembled at Richmond, the seat of the civil branch of the rebellion having been removed to that city from Montgomery, where the same body had closed its first session on the 21st of May. Eight days after the latter date, Davis arrived in Richmond, and his "government" was there put in operation. His message was sent in on the 20th of July. He therein congratulates his friends on the accession of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas to the seceding sisterhood, making in all eleven States against twenty-three still loyal.

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 268-269.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN REQUESTED UNITED STATES TO
ASSIST STATES IN EMANCIPATION OF SLAVERY.

President Lincoln, December 3, 1861, sent the following message to Congress on the above subject:

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

"While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

March 6, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 313-315.

The resolution above

"was passed by the House on the 11th of March—ayes 97, noes 36. Only five of the affirmative votes were from the Slave States. The resolution was concurred in by the Senate, with little opposition, and signed by the President on the 10th of April."

CONGRESS ABOLISHED SLAVERY IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"Early in April, 1862, the Senate passed a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, with compensation to the loyal owners of slaves. This bill passed the House on the 11th of the same month, four days after its transmission—ayes 92, noes 39. In communicating his approval of this measure, the President, departing from the usual practice, sent a message to Congress in the following terms:

"Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The act entitled 'An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia,' has this day been approved and signed.

"I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence

there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

"In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, 'but not thereafter,' and there is no saving for minors, femmes-covert, insane or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

April 16, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 315-316.

It will be observed, that Congress, by above act, abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, with compensation, which President Lincoln refers to above with approval.

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, ISSUED ORDER TO ARMY
PROTECTING CHRISTIAN RIGHTS.

President Lincoln, November 16, 1862, issued the following order to the army protecting Christian rights:

"The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath, by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance, for man and beast, of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor

in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

"The discipline and character of the National forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled, by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. 'At this time of public distress,' adopting the words of Washington in 1776, 'men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country, without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality.' The first general order issued by the Father of his Country, after the Declaration of Independence, indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended: 'The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country.'

Abraham Lincoln."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, P. 420.

The order of President Lincoln to the army quoted above, has for all time settled the question that President Lincoln was a firm believer in Washington, the Father of our Country, and approved and followed the Christian and moral views of Washington.

GREELEY, HORACE, CRITICIZED PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The author believes that President Lincoln knew and approved the plan and way, the facts were printed in the *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, relating to the criticism of President Lincoln, by Horace Greeley.

Therefore, above facts follow below, printed the same as they are in the *Life of Lincoln*, by Barrett:

"In August, Mr. Greeley, of New York, published in his journal, the *Tribune*, an editorial article on this subject, in the form of a letter addressed to the Presi-

dent, severely criticising his action, and complaining, in no very gentle terms, of various matters, wherein the Administration had, in his opinion, fallen short of the just expectations of 'twenty millions' of loyal people. The whole letter proceeded from the mistaken assumption that the President had not, all along, reflected as earnestly, and felt as deeply, in regard to the question of emancipation, as any man living. It was written in ignorance of the fact that the President had already fully matured and resolved upon a definite policy in regard to Slavery, and was only awaiting the fitting moment for its announcement.

Mr. Lincoln thought proper to address Mr. Greeley the following letter, in reply to his complaints:

Executive Mansion, Washington,

August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley—Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be 'the Union as it was.' If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless at the

same time they could *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, every-where, could be free.

Yours, A. Lincoln.

Although the proclamation of Emancipation had been prepared sometime before this letter was written—in fact as early as July—it was not deemed a fitting occasion to announce this great measure, when our army was recoiling before Richmond, or when our Capital itself was threatened and Maryland invaded. The battle of Antietam, followed by the withdrawal of Lee's army into Virginia, occurred on the 17th day of September. The President, five days later, issued the following

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter,

as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in those States in which that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States, so-called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of Slavery within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the government existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, SHALL BE THEN, THENCEFORTH AND FOREVER, FREE; and the military and naval authority thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have partici-

pated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

Your attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled, 'An act to make an additional article of war,' approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

'Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be observed and obeyed as such:

"ARTICLE —. All officers or persons of the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

'SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.'

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of Rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

'SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping

from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by Rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

“SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, that no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor of service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.’

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation be-

tween the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: Abraham Lincoln.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

This proclamation, inaugurating a new era in the progress of the war, and constituting a landmark in the nation's history for all time, was received with great satisfaction throughout the loyal States, reassuring the faith and reviving the confidence of those who now saw the only hope of a complete overthrow of the slaveholders' conspiracy, in the utter eradication of its mischievous and immoral cause. This decree flashed a new light across the Atlantic, and gave cheer to the friends of American republicanism abroad, affording them a firm foothold among the nations of the Old World, so many of whose ruling men had manifested a positive affinity for Davis and the inhuman revolt against freedom and civilization which he had inaugurated. From this time onward, that portion of the European population in sympathy with the constitutional government of this nation began steadily to advance, until its power has come to be strongly felt, and its influence controlling. In Europe, the line was now distinctly drawn between the grand principles of universal freedom and the usurpations of slaveholding barbarism; between legitimate authority on the side of liberty, and organized revolt to perpetuate oppression.

On the first day of January, the expected proclamation, completing this great work and giving it actual vitality, was promulgated in the following terms:

WHEREAS, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to-wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom:

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the State and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States: .

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the

United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for repressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to-wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, except the fortyeight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which accepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforth shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them, that in all

cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one (L. S.) thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: Abraham Lincoln.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 413-419.

The letter of Mr. Lincoln, of August 22, 1862, in reply to the complaints of the Hon. Horace Greeley, above, is very important, as this letter clearly shows that the paramount object of Mr. Lincoln in this struggle, is to save the Union, and he states, in above letter, important facts, therefore all should carefully read above letter, and know the important facts first hand it contains.

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

The Proclamation of Emancipation, above, struck the shackles of bondage from about four million slaves in the United States, and gave them the same liberty and rights as other citizens of the United States possessed,

and was an accomplishment by President Lincoln beyond comparison.

Many Christian people, who were radically opposed to slavery, feared the result of freeing about four million slaves in the United States, with the same liberty and rights as other citizens of the United States possessed. But results were not as bad as expected.

The author doubts if any class of people, conditioned as they were, would have succeeded better than they have succeeded.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG AN IMPORTANT BATTLE OF REBELLION.

The Battle of Gettysburg was a very important battle of the rebellion and Civil War. General George G. Mead was in command of the army of the United States, and General Lee was in command of the army of the Confederate States. The loss of both armies was large. General Lee retreated in all possible haste over the Potomac, glad to escape with a part of his army.

On Gettysburg battlefield, the United States established a national cemetery in honor of the brave soldiers who fought and won the great victory in favor of the United States, and the brave boys who lost their lives in this battle.

November 19, 1863, there was a very large number of people met on the battlefield of Gettysburg, on the occasion of consecrating a national cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and many able men were invited to address this meeting, including President Lincoln, and his well known, able and eloquent address in full follows :

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG,
NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion—to the cause for which they here gave the last, full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain—that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Page 458.

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, LAST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The second and last Inaugural Address of President Lincoln of March 4th, 1865, in full, follows:

"*Fellow-Countrymen*: At this second appearing to

take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered in this place, devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to *destroy* it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war

the magnitude and duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the *cause* of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offense come; but woe to that man by whom the offenses cometh.' If we shall suppose American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right,

let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 757-759.

No doubt but this is the first opportunity our readers ever had of reading and knowing the important facts stated by President Lincoln, the great statesman and patriot, contained in the two very important state papers above, under the following subjects:

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, LAST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The two state papers mentioned above contain many very important facts stated by President Lincoln, that should and no doubt will be read by all, as should the important addresses and messages under the following subjects:

LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO FRIENDS AT SPRINGFIELD.

LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, ISSUED ORDER TO ARMY PROTECTING RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG, Nov. 19, 1863.

Consult index for pages of above subjects.

LEE, GENERAL, IN COMMAND OF CONFEDERATE
ARMY SURRENDERED.

General Lee, in command of the Confederate army, surrendered April 10, 1865, to U. S. Grant, Lieuten-

ant-General in command of the army of the United States, which meant the end of the war, and the streets of the national capital were overflowed with enthusiastic crowds.

"An unnumbered throng gathered before the White House, while cannon were resounding, and bands playing, and voices spontaneously joining in choral accompaniment. Mr. Lincoln, in response to the calls of the besieging multitude, appeared at the window above the main entrance to the White House, amid excited demonstrations of affectionate respect. Declining at this moment to make any extended speech, he only said:

"I am very greatly rejoiced that an occasion has occurred so pleasurable that the people can't restrain themselves. I suppose that arrangements are being made for some sort of formal demonstration, perhaps this evening or tomorrow night. If there should be such a demonstration, I, of course, will have to respond to it, and I shall have nothing to say if I dribble it out before. (Laughter and cries of 'We want to hear you now, etc.') I see you have a band. (Voices, 'We have three of them.') I propose now closing up by requesting you to play a certain air, or tune. I have always thought 'Dixie' one of the best tunes I ever heard. (Laughter.)

I have heard that our adversaries over the way have attempted to appropriate it as a national air. I insisted yesterday that we had fairly captured it. I presented the question to the Attorney General, and he gave his opinion that it is our lawful prize. (Laughter and cheers.) I ask the band to give us a good turn upon it."

"Dixie was played with a vigor suited to the temper of the people, Mr. Lincoln still remaining at the window. As the music ceased, he proposed 'three good, rousing,

hearty cheers for Lieut.-Gen. Grant and all under his command,' which were given. He then called for 'three more cheers for our gallant navy,' which were no less energetically given. The President then bowed and retired."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Page 779.

BATTLES OF CIVIL WAR, FIRST AND LAST BATTLES.

The first battle of the Civil War between the United States and the Confederate States, was the battle and surrender of Fort Sumter, April 10, 1861, to the army of the Confederate States.

The last battle of the war was April 10, 1865, the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, which was the end of the war, and from above facts it appears that the war existed full four years, and for lack of space the author regrets that it is not possible to give the many battles of the Civil War.

LINCOLN, PRESIDENT, ASSASSINATED, APRIL 14, 1865.

"General Grant had arrived in Washington in time to witness the grand illumination of the previous evening. There was a general desire to see the great commander, to whom, during the war, three Rebel armies had successively surrendered, and whose leadership had at length brought the military power of the rebellion to utter ruin. This desire had not been gratified. On the evening of the 14th, the places of public amusement were to be specially decorated in honor of the great victories achieved, and of the raising over Fort Sumter of the identical flag pulled down on that day four years before, at the opening of the war. Mr. Lincoln, who had gone occasionally, though seldom, to seek a brief respite from his heavy cares by attend-

ing on a play, or an opera, thought proper to engage a private box at Ford's Theater, for this evening, intending that Grant should accompany him on the occasion. A messenger was accordingly sent on Friday morning to secure the upper double box, on the right hand side of the audience, before occupied by him, and the announcement was made in the evening papers, by the business manager of the theater, that the President and general Grant would be present to witness the performance of "*The American Cousin*." Gen. Grant, however, had felt compelled to leave the city that evening, going north with his family, and he was accordingly excused.

There were visitors at the White House that night as usual, and it was somewhat late when Mr. Lincoln was ready to leave. Mrs. Lincoln, as if some persentiment restrained her, seemed reluctant to go, but the President was unwilling that those who had seen the announcement should be totally disappointed by seeing neither himself nor the Lieutenant-General. Speaker Colfax, who was the last person received by Mr. Lincoln, walked with him and Mrs. Lincoln from the parlor to the carriage. Mr. Ashmun, who had nearly five years before presided over the National Convention, which first nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, came up at this moment, having hoped to obtain an interview. After salutations, a card was handed to Mr. Ashmun, written by the President as he sat in his carriage, directing the usher to admit that gentleman to the Executive room on the following morning. The carriage drove away, stopping to take up two young friends on the way—Major Rathbone and Miss Harris. It was not yet past nine when the party reached the theater, which was densely thronged. As

President Lincoln entered and passed to his box he was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Lincoln occupied a chair on the side of the box nearest the audience, Mrs. Lincoln sitting next him. Their guests were seated beyond, in a portion of the box usually separated by a partition, which had been removed for this occasion. Each part was ordinarily entered by its own door, opening from a narrow passage, to which, near the outer wall, a door gives access from the dress circle. The last named door and the further one inside were closed, the other, through which the whole party passed, remaining open. Any intrusion upon this privacy, in the presence of so many spectators, was hardly to be thought of as possible. Every day of his life in Washington, the President had been in positions far more inviting to murderous malice or Rebel conspiracy.

During the hour that followed Mr. Lincoln's entrance into the theater, his attention seemed to be unusually absorbed in the scenes before him. His countenance indicated an appreciation of the lively caricature in which the good-tempered audience manifested a high degree of delight. Yet it may be safely affirmed that there was, in his mind, a strong undercurrent of quite other thoughts and emotions than those which had to do with this mock presentation of human life and manners. One can not doubt, knowing his mental characteristics, that while partly enjoying this light diversion, his mind was active with more substantial realities, and actually most occupied with these, when apparently most intent in observing what passed on the stage.

In the midst of a scene of the third act, when but one actor was before the curtain, the sound of a pistol-shot was heard and a man leaped from the President's box and disappeared behind the scenes. So sudden was

all this, that only the screams of Mrs. Lincoln, a moment later, revealed its meaning. The President had been shot. His assassin had escaped. One of the audience promptly sprang upon the stage, following the fugitive, but was only in time to see him mount a horse at the rear of the theater, and ride away at a flying speed. Wild excitement swayed the audience now toward the stage, many leaping over the foot-lights, and now toward the door. Attention was earnestly directed, on the next instant, to the condition of Mr. Lincoln. He was found to be insensible, having fallen slightly forward, where he sat. Presently surgeons were admitted to the box, and soon after it was discovered that he had been shot in the back of the neck, just beneath the base of the brain, in which the ball was still lodged—a hopeless wound. In a few minutes more he was borne from the theater to a private house on the opposite side of the street.

The terrible news quickly spread through the city, and the streets near the theater were thronged with distressed and indignant thousands, anxious for a word as to the President's condition, that would give encouragement to hope—eager to know who was the author of this monstrous crime. Almost simultaneously came the intelligence that Secretary Seward, who had been lying seriously ill for many days past, had been brutally stabbed in his bed by a ruffian, who had wounded several others in making his escape from the house. It soon became known, also, that Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, had been so wounded, by the same hand, that his recovery was very doubtful.

In the room to which Mr. Lincoln had been removed, he remained, still breathing, but unconscious, surrounded by his distracted family—who sometimes re-

tired together to an adjoining room—by his Cabinet, by surgeons, and by a few others, until twenty-three minutes past seven o'clock, on the morning of April 15th, when his great heart ceased to beat.

Never before was rejoicing turned into such sudden and overwhelming sorrow. A demon studying how most deeply to wound the greatest number of hearts, could have devised no act for his purpose like that which sent Abraham Lincoln to his grave. No man's loss could have been so universally felt as that of a father, brother, friend. Many a fireside was made doubly lonely by this bereavement. 'Sadness to despondency has seized on all'—says a private letter from a resident of one of our largest cities, written on the fatal day. 'Men have ceased business, and workmen are turning home with their dinner buckets unopened. The merchants are leaving their counting-rooms for the privacy of their dwellings. A gloom, intensified by the transition from the pomp and rejoicing of yesterday, settles impenetrably on every mind.' And this was but a picture of the grief everywhere felt. Bells sadly tolled in all parts of the land. Mourning drapery was quickly seen from house to house on every square of the national capital; and all the chief places of the country witnessed, by spontaneous demonstrations, their participation in the general sorrow. In every loyal pulpit, and at every true altar throughout the nation, the great public grief was the theme of earnest prayer and discourse, on the day following. One needs not to dwell on what no pen can describe, and on what no adult living that day can ever forget.

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 791, 794.

It was soon ascertained that John Wilkes Booth was the assassin, and he was finally located in a barn on Mr. Garrett's place, early the morning of April 26, 1865, and

Herold, an accomplice, surrendered, but Booth, defiant to the last, was shot by Sergeant Corbit, of the cavalry force in pursuit of the fugitives, and he lived but a few hours, ending his life in miserable agony.

The statement of Mr. Hawk, an actor, who knew John Wilkes Booth, who was also an actor employed in the same theatre, makes it plain, in a letter to his father, that Booth was the guilty man, and his statement, in full, follows:

"I was playing Asa Trenchard, in the American Cousin.' The 'old lady' of the theater had just gone off the stage, and I was answering her exit speech, when I heard the shot fired. I turned, looked up at the President's box, heard the man exclaim, 'Sic semper tyrannis!' saw him jump from the box, seize the flag on the staff and drop to the stage; he slipped when he gained the stage, but got upon his feet in a moment, brandished a large knife, saying, "The South shall be free!" turned his face in the direction I stood, and I recognized him as John Wilkes Booth. He ran toward me, and I, seeing the knife, thought I was the one he was after, ran off the stage, and up a flight of stairs. He made his escape out of a door directly in the rear of the theater, mounted a horse and rode off."

"The above all occurred in the space of a quarter of a minute, and at the time I did not know that the President was shot, although, if I had tried to stop him he would have stabbed me."

"I am now under one thousand dollars bail to appear as a witness when Booth is tried, if caught."

"All the above I have sworn to. You may imagine the excitement in the theater, which was crowded, with cries of 'Hang him!' 'Who was he?' etc., from every one present."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Page 796.

FUNERAL AND OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

"On the morning of his death, Mr. Lincoln's remains were taken to the White House, embalmed, and on Tuesday laid in state in the East Room, where they were visited by many thousands during the day. On Wednesday, funeral services were held in the same room. An impressive discourse was preached by Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the Presbyterian Church which the late President attended; the main portion of the Episcopal service for the burial of the dead was read by Rev. Dr. Hall (Episcopalian), and prayers were offered by Bishop Simpson (Methodist) and Rev. Dr. Gray (Baptist). The funeral procession and pageant, as the body was removed to the rotunda of the capitol, were of grand and solemn character, beyond description. The whole length of the Avenue, from the Executive Mansion to the capitol, was crowded with the thousands of the army, navy, civil officers, and citizens, marching to the music of solemn dirges. From window and roof, and from side-walks densely crowded, tens of thousands along the whole route witnessed the spectacle. The remains again lay in state, in the Rotunda, and were visited by many thousands during the following day. On Friday morning the remains were borne to the rich funeral car, in which, accompanied by an escort of distinguished officers and citizens, they were to be borne on their journey of nearly two thousand miles to their last rest in the silence of the Western prairie. The funeral cortege left Washington on the 21st of April, going by way of Baltimore and Harrisburg to Philadelphia, where the body lay in state in Independence Hall, from Saturday evening, the 22nd, until Monday morning. On the afternoon of the 24th, the train reached New York. All

along the route, thus far, the demonstrations of the people were of the most earnest character, and at Philadelphia the ceremonies were imposing, profound grief and sympathy being universally manifested. At New York, on the 25th, a funeral procession, unprecedented in numbers, marched through the streets, while mottoes and emblems of woe were seen on every hand—touching devices, yet altogether vain to express the reality of the general sorrow. The train reached Albany the same night, remaining there part of the day on the 26th, while the same overflowing popular manifestations were witnessed as at previous places along the route. These were continued at all principal points on the way from that city to Buffalo, where there were special demonstrations, on the 27th, as again at Cleveland on the 28th, at Columbus on the 29th, and at Indianapolis on the 30th. Wherever the funeral car and cortege passed through the State of Ohio, as through Indiana and Illinois, the people thronged to pay their sad greeting to the dead, and tokens of public mourning and private sadness were seen. At Chicago, where the train arrived on the 1st of May, the demonstrations were especially impressive, and the mournful gatherings of the people were such as could have happened on no other occasion. It was the honored patriot of Illinois, who had been stricken down in the midst of his glorious work, and whose lifeless remains were now brought back to the city which he had chosen to be his future home.

From Chicago to Springfield, the great ovation of sorrow was unparalleled, through all the distance. The remains of the martyred statesman were passing over ground familiar to his sight for long years, and filled with personal friends who had known him from early

life. Yet even here, where all were deeply moved, there could scarcely be a more heartfelt tribute, a more universal impulse to render homage to the memory of the immortal martyr for liberty, than in every city and State through which the funeral car and cortege had passed.

The final obsequies took place at Springfield, on Thursday, the 4th day of May, when the remains of Abraham Lincoln, in the presence of many thousands, were placed in a vault in Oak Ridge Cemetery. With the body of the late President, the disinterred remains of his son Willie, who died in February, 1862, had been borne to Illinois, and were now placed beside those of the father by whom he had been so tenderly loved. The ceremonies were grandly impressive. Mr. Lincoln's last inaugural address was read, the Dead March in Saul, and other dirges and hymns were sung, accompanied by an instrumental band, and an eloquent discourse was preached by Bishop Simpson. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington, and other clergymen, participated in the religious exercises. In every part of the nation, the day was observed, and business suspended. Never, probably, was the memory of any man before so honored in his death, or any obsequies participated in by so many hundreds of thousands of sincere mourners."

—*Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Barrett, Pp. 796-798

It will be observed that the last Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, of March 4, 1865, was read at his funeral at Springfield, Illinois.

The author believes that the reading of the last Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, at his funeral at Springfield, Illinois, was very appropriate, for that address is full of Christian obedience and sympathy for the

unfortunate, and is so impressive, that it appears he must have had some impression of his tragic death, therefore the last clause of this address is quoted below :

“The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

“With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

One of the main objects of this book is to give the common and laboring people of this nation the facts relating to the great character of Abraham Lincoln, who came from and always remained, one of the common people of this nation. His splendid character and great accomplishments, and honest and dependable life should be an inspiration, and followed by all the people of this nation. The author regrets that, for lack of space, he is not able to give more of the facts relating to the great character of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, BRIEF HISTORY OF HIS EARLY LIFE.

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in Harden County, Kentucky, Thomas Lincoln was his father, Nancy Hanks his mother, and Abraham Lincoln his grandfather.

The mother of Abraham Lincoln died in 1818, leaving two children, a daughter about twelve years old, and Abraham Lincoln, about nine years old.

About two years later, Thomas Lincoln, the father,

married Mrs. Johnson, a widow, with three children, but no children were the result of this marriage.

LINCOLN ATTENDED COUNTRY SCHOOLS ONLY.

All the schools that Lincoln attended were country schools, and totaled about eleven months, and were as follows:

While the family resided in Kentucky when Lincoln was about seven years old, he attended two private country schools. The first school he attended for about two months, and Zachariah Riney was his teacher, and the second school he attended for about three months, and Caleb Hazel was his teacher. In these two terms of school, which totaled five months, he learned to read and write.

After his father, in 1816, moved to Indiana, and when he was about ten years old, he attended two private country schools, the first school he attended for about three months, Andrew Crawford was his teacher. The second school he attended for less than three months. Azel W. Dorsey was his teacher.

The time that Lincoln attended these schools totaled less than eleven months, and above was all the schools of any kind he ever attended, but he was a great student all his life. He was what might be truly termed a self-made man. Lincoln was always a great student and a great reader of good books.

LINCOLN BORROWED LIFE OF WASHINGTON OF HIS TEACHER.

Lincoln borrowed of his teacher, Andrew Crawford, the *Life of Washington*, and he had not finished reading it when it was left where it got wet by rain and was badly damaged, and Abe Lincoln, a boy less than ten years old, with his inherent honesty, went at once to see

Mr. Crawford and settle for the damage to the book, and as he had no money, he offered to work it out. Mr. Crawford said, "Well, Abe, as it is you, I won't be hard on you, come over and pull fodder for me for two days, and we will call it square, and you may have the book." Which he gladly did.

It appears from the above that the education of Abraham Lincoln consisted of eleven months that he attended country schools, which ended when he was ten years old, and in addition to above, he read and studied the *Life of Washington*, that he had borrowed of his teacher, Mr. Crawford, which by accident was damaged by rain, and Lincoln purchased it of his teacher for two days' work pulling fodder. No doubt, as Lincoln was a boy only ten years old, that the *Life of Washington* was the only book he owned, and that he studied and read it many times from beginning to end. Anyhow, Mr. Lincoln was a great admirer of Washington, and always followed the advice and principles advocated by Washington, the Father of our country.

Thomas Lincoln, in the spring of 1830, moved with his family from Indiana to Illinois, and settled within about ten miles of Decatur, and worked for his father, and Abe split about three thousand rails, assisted by John Hanks, a distant relative of his mother. No doubt Abe split many rails other places, as then all new farms were fenced with rails.

Abraham Lincoln was now of age, and in the spring of 1831, began to work for himself, and the father and son separated. The father moved about seventy miles east and settled in Coles County, Illinois, where he remained the balance of his life. He died January 17, 1851, in his seventy-third year.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, WORKED AS COMMON LABORER.

Abraham Lincoln worked as a farm laborer, or any other honorable labor, and was a splendid hand, and in the spring of 1831, he went to Sangamon County, Illinois, and with John Hanks, and John Johnson, a son of his stepmother, all three hired to a party to assist in taking a flat boat of live hogs to New Orleans, and they built a boat and went to New Orleans with the hogs, and it was the middle of summer when Lincoln returned and accepted a job in a store at New Salem, Illinois, about twenty miles below Springfield, where he remained until the Blackhawk war broke out.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, CAPTAIN IN ARMY.

Abraham Lincoln volunteered, in response to a call of Governor Robinson, of Illinois, for volunteers, and Lincoln was the most active in raising a company of New Salem and vicinity, and in making their organization, Lincoln was elected Captain. This is the first official honor he ever had received.

The first march was to Beardstown, about forty miles west of New Salem, and on the 27th of April, 1832, they set out for the scene of action, and after four days' hard marching, arrived at Oquawka, on the Mississippi River. General Whitesides was in command.

At the Battle of Bad Ax, about July 15, 1832, Black Hawk and his surviving warriors were captured, which was the end of above war.

As the war was over, Mr. Lincoln was discharged without being in a battle with other soldiers, and Mr. Lincoln, as yet a youth of but twenty-three years, had faithfully discharged his duty to his country as a soldier.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE
OF ILLINOIS FOUR TERMS.

Mr. Lincoln, in 1832, soon after he returned from the war, was a candidate for the Legislature of Illinois, but was defeated. But Mr. Lincoln, beginning with the next term, was elected four times in succession to the Legislature of Illinois, 1834-1836-1838 and 1840, and he refused to run again.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, STUDIED LAW.

Lincoln began to study law before he was elected to the Legislature the first time, in 1834, and he was licensed to practice law in 1836, and soon had a good practice for a beginner. And April 15, 1837, he moved to and became a permanent resident of Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Lincoln, in April, 1839, at the suggestion of Major Stewart, a prominent lawyer of Springfield, entered into a partnership with him for the practice of law, and were partners for a number of years.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, MARRIED MISS MARY TODD.

Mr. Lincoln, Nov. 4, 1842, married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of the Hon. Robert Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky. She was a fine lady, and a splendid wife, and mother; four sons was the result of this marriage.

Mrs. Lincoln was a Presbyterian, while Mr. Lincoln was not a church member, yet he was a strong believer in the Scriptures, and a liberal supporter of the churches. The home life of the Lincoln's was congenial and very happy.

Robert T. Lincoln was the oldest son, and was a man of ability, and was prominent and successful in politics and business. He married Miss Pullman, a lady of refinement and prominence, and daughter of Mr. Pullman, the inventor and promoter of the Pullman sleeping car. Mr. Robert Lincoln passed away but a few years ago.

The second son died when four years old. Willie, the third son, died in the White House in 1863. Thomas, the fourth son, familiarly called "Tad," was two years younger. The author does not know what became of him.

Mr. Lincoln was a Whig, and a strong supporter of Henry Clay in 1844 for President, and spoke in many places, and had large meetings, and was greatly disappointed at the defeat of Henry Clay.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for Congress in 1846 from the Springfield district, and carried the district by a majority of 1511. Henry Clay's majority was 914, in 1844. In 1848 Mr. Lincoln declined to run for another term, and decided to give his entire attention to the practice of law. It is well known that he had a splendid law practice.

In 1858, Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois, and Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat, was then Senator, and a candidate for re-election, and this campaign was a battle of giants, and is important and interesting. Read it. Consult index, subject, "Lincoln and Douglas Candidates for Senator in 1858."

INFORMATION FOR READERS.

The facts relating to the Life of Lincoln are quoted from his Life by Barrett, which contains copyrights dated 1860, 1864 and 1865, therefore, the author is convinced that Mr. Lincoln was advised and approved the facts published therein, prior to the death of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865.

The people of this nation should not forget the following facts relating to the Life of Abraham Lincoln :

That all the schools he ever attended totaled only eleven months, and ended when he was ten years old.

That in addition to the education Mr. Lincoln received in the eleven months of country schools, he attended, he read and studied the *Life of Washington* he borrowed of his teacher, Andrew Crawford, and he had not finished reading it when it got wet by rain, and was badly damaged, and Abraham Lincoln, a mere boy, less than ten years old, with his inherent honesty, went at once to see Mr. Crawford, and settle for the damage to the book.

As he had no money, he offered to work it out. Mr. Crawford said, "Well, Abe, as it is you, I will not be hard on you; come over and pull fodder for me for two days, and we will call it square, and you may have the book," which Lincoln gladly did.

Above settlement with Mr. Crawford for damage by rain to the *Life of Washington*, by Lincoln, then a mere boy only ten years old, age considered, was one of the greatest acts in the splendid life of Lincoln, full of great acts and noble deeds. And the splendid life, great acts, and noble deeds of Lincoln are a wonder, when he attended country schools only eleven months, and in addition read and studied the *Life of Washington*, which the author believes was the cause of his splendid life and great ability.

In view of the above facts, it would be wise for parents to see that their children are provided with the *Life of Washington*, and encouraged to read it, for the more we read and know of Washington, the better citizens and patriots we will be; besides, it might result in another Lincoln, who knows, which is badly needed in this nation. Anyhow, Lincoln was a great admirer of Washington, and all his life followed the advice and teachings of Washington.

Consult index for page and read Lincoln's Farewell Address to friends in Springfield.

* * * *

The following is quoted from The DePew Story Book, Page 138:

LINCOLN'S GREATNESS.

"As we study the characteristics which made Lincoln great and successful, we find them not in the usual gifts of great statesmen. Others have been more cultivated, others have had more genius, others have had more experience and training, but none of any time has had the motive power of every action an indomitable and resistless moral force. You may call it principle of natural religion, or whatever you may. It was an instinct for the right, a comprehension of justice, a boundless sympathy and compassion, an intense and yearning love for his fellows and their welfare which knew neither rank nor race, but gathered within its charity all mankind.

Lincoln was born February 12, 1809. Chauncey Mitchell DePew was born April 23, 1834. It is evident from the above that DePew was twenty-three years younger than Lincoln and must have known Lincoln well.

The following is quoted from President Hoover's inaugural address of March 4, 1928:

RELATION OF GOVERNMENT TO BUSINESS.

"The election again has confirmed the determination of the American people that regulation of private enterprise and not government ownership or operation is the course rightly to be pursued in our relation to business. In recent years we have established a dif-

ferentiation in the whole method of business regulation between the industries which produce and distribute commodities on the one hand, and public utilities on the other. In the former, our laws insist upon effective competition; in the latter, because we substantially confer a monopoly by limiting competition, we must regulate our services and rates. The rigid enforcement of the laws applicable to both groups is the very base of equal opportunity and freedom from domination for all our people, and it is just as essential for the stability and prosperity of business itself as for the protection of the public at large.

"Such regulations should be extended by the Federal government within the limits of the Constitution and only when the individual states are without power to protect their citizens through their own authority. On the other hand, we should be fearless when the authority rests only in the Federal government."

In the beginning of the above quotation from the inaugural address of the President, he states:

"The election again has confirmed the determination of the American people that regulation of private enterprise and not government ownership or operation is the course rightly to be pursued in the relation to business."

The above statement is supported by facts, but the question at issue is, has the President followed the principle stated above. It seems the facts in the case are that he has not paid much attention to above facts. It looks like the purpose of the administration in organizing such very large banking arrangements that he has no intention of complying with above.

The following quotations are taken from the speech by President Hoover, October 19, 1931, at the celebration of the battle of Yorktown:

"Our guests and my fellow countrymen:

"No person here present, no school child of the millions listening in on this occasion, needs reminder of the significance of the Battle of Yorktown. If we judge it by the standard of battles in which the contrary results would have essentially varied the whole course of history, then it becomes one of the very few decisive battles in the history of the world."

"Six years of war for independence had sorely exhausted the resources, depleted the forces and sapped the support of that group of men whose genius gave freedom to our country. With the inroads of the mother country had made in subjection of the northern colonies, it is extremely doubtful whether the struggle for independence could have succeeded had Washington lost Yorktown. Certainly with the victory at Yorktown, our independence was won.

Gratitude to France.

"In military history, Yorktown is distinguished as one of the great battles in which land and sea forces co-ordinated. The naval co-operation was furnished by France, herself also at war with Great Britain. For that cooperation we have held during these 150 years a grateful remembrance."

* * *

No Victory Without Him.

"It is not too much to say that without Washington the War for Independence would not have been won." Washington's greatness was far more than a great general; it lay to his soul and character. Of him, in sober, critical judgment, a gifted modern historian, James Truslow Adams, has written:

"In the travail of war and revolution, America had

brought forth a man to be ranked with the greatest and noblest of any age in all the world. There has been no greater general in the field or statesman in the cabinet in our own or other nations. There has been no greater character. When we think of Washington, it is not as a military leader, nor as executive nor diplomat. We think of the man who by sheer force of character held a divided and disorganized country together until victory was achieved, and who, after peace was won, still held his disunited countrymen by the love and respect and admiration for himself until a nation was welded into enduring strength and unity."

A Victory for Mankind.

"This National shrine stands for more than a glorious battle. It is a shrine which symbolizes things of the spirit. The Victory of Yorktown was a victory for mankind. It is another blaze in the great trail of human freedom. Through these ideas and ideals the minds of a people were liberated, their exertions and accomplishments stimulated."

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 7, 1931.

1. To mobilize the banking resources of the country to meet these conditions, I request the bankers of the nation to form a national institution of at least 500 million dollars.

"2. On September 8, I requested the governors of the Federal Reserve banks to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the bankers of their territory to make some advances on the security of the assets of closed banks or to take over some of these assets in order that the receivers of those banks may pay some dividends to the depositors in advance of what otherwise be the case of pending liquidation.

"Such a measure will contribute to free many business activities and to relieve many families from hardship over the forthcoming winter, and in a measure reverse the process of deflation involved in the tying up of deposits. Several of the districts have made considerable progress to this end, and I request that it should be taken up vigorously as a community responsibility."

"3. In order that the above program of unification and solidarity of action may be carried out and that all parts of the country be enlisted, I request that the Governors of the Federal Reserve banks, in each district to secure the appointment of working committees of bankers for each reserve district to co-operate with the New York group and in carrying out the other activities which I have mentioned.

"4. I shall propose to the congress that the eligibility provisions of the Federal Reserve Act should be broadened in order to give greater liquidity to the assets of the banks, and thus a greater assurance to the bankers in the granting of credits by enabling them to obtain legitimate accommodation on sound security in times of stress. Such measures are already under consideration by the senate committee upon currency and banking.

"5. Furthermore, if necessity requires, I will recommend the creation of a finance corporation similar in character and purpose, to the war finance corporation, with available funds sufficient for any legitimate call in support of credit.

"6. I shall recommend to congress the subscription of further capital stock by the government to the federal land banks (as was done at their founding), to strengthen their resources so that on the one hand the farmer may be assured of such accommodation as he

may require, and on the other hand their credit may be of such high character that they may obtain their funds at a low rate of interest.

"7. I have submitted the above mentioned proposals which require legislation to the members of congress whose attendance I was able to obtain on short notice at this evening's meeting—being largely members of committees particularly concerned—and they approve of them in principle.

"8. Premier Laval, of France, is visiting the United States. It is my purpose to discuss with him the question of such further arrangements as are imperative during the period of depression in respect to inter-governmental debts. The policy of the American government in this matter is well known and was set out by me in a public statement on June 20, in announcing the American proposal for a year's postponement of debt payments."

The quotations above are submitted for the information of our readers. The author desires to call particular attention to section No. 5, also to section No. 8, which Mr. Hoover speaks of consulting Premier Laval, of France, and discuss with him the question of further arrangements in respect to inter-governmental debts. It is impossible for the author to understand what President Hoover expects to gain by this procedure.

From the Kansas City Star of about July 15, 1931, the following is quoted:

MR. HOOVER'S FATEFUL CHOICE.

"The anonymous writer of 'The Mirrors of 1932' undertakes to tell how Mr. Hoover was persuaded to become a Republican in 1920. His version seems to reflect Democratic disappointment that Mr. Hoover

did not decide the other way. It seems to be the assumption of this narrative, that a man who served under a Democratic President in the war period must of necessity been a member of the party. But there is a long list of Republicans (who really can be patriotic in a pinch) who cast aside their partisanship, responded to Mr. Wilson's call for assistance and so far forgot themselves as to render the country conspicuous service in the national crisis.

"Probably, Mr. Hoover himself, would be interested to know how it was that he cast in his lot with those shameless Republicans. His doubts will be resolved as soon as he can read the 'Mirrors.' Perhaps his mind had been so taken up with other questions about the time of the war that he had not found opportunity to sit down and ask himself frankly where his allegiance and sympathy ought to rest.

"At any rate the Republicans who (according to 'The Mirrors') led Mr. Hoover into their camp, seem to have made a fairly complete job of it. The Democrats would be ready to admit that; it is their most damaging charge against Mr. Hoover. And if anybody at this late day be disgruntled at the choice that was made, one thing should be remembered: The Democratic party has Mr. Raskob. It was able to win him over to just causes and high motives three years ago. Any unprejudiced observer would be forced to concede that Mr. Raskob is a party asset that would out balance a Republican President any day. Politics, like life, has its compensations and rewards."

Above is quoted from the Kansas City Star and clearly states the opinion of that able paper. It is evident from the above that Mr. Hoover accepted the position under President Wilson, and it is a settled fact that Mr. Wilson

was a staunch Democrat, and it is not at all likely that he would have appointed Mr. Hoover to a profitable and high position as Mr. Wilson did if Mr. Hoover had not been in full accord with the Democratic party when he was appointed by Mr. Wilson.

MORATORIUM.

President Hoover announced tonight :

"The American Government proposes," announced the President, "the postponement during one year of all payments on inter-governmental debts, reparations and relief debts, both principal and interest."

It is plain to all who read above moratorium that Mr. Hoover is more interested in assisting foreign governments than he is in looking after the interests of this government.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the people of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after

the First Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the

next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of the President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath of Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than the removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every

Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any Civil

Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives

may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries:

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies commit-

ted on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the Land and Naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may be, by Cession of particular State, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census of Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque

and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligations of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Section 1. The executive Power shall be invested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States,

and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer

in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed

from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeach-

ment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainer of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV.

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be

discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may

be made prior to the Year One Thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same. Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the Seventeenth of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names,

Go. Washington, Presd' and deputy from Virginia.

The following representatives from the different States signed their names to the above articles:

New Hampshire:

John Langdon

Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts:

Nathaniel Gorham

Rufus King

Connecticut:

Wm. Saml. Johnson

Roger Sherman

New York:

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey:

Wil Livingston

David Brearley

Wm. Paterson

Jona Dayton

Pennsylvania:

B. Franklin

Thomas Mifflin

Robt. Morris

Geo. Clymer

Thos. Fitzsimons

Jared Ingersol

James Wilson

Gouv. Morris

Delaware:

Geo. Read

Gunning Bedford Jun

John Dickinson

Richard Bassett

Jaco Broom

Maryland:

James McHenry

Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer

Danl Carroll

Virginia:

John Blair

James Madison Jr.

North Carolina:

Wm. Blount

Richd. Dobbs Spaight

Hugh Williamson

South Carolina:

J. Rutledge

Charles Coteworth

Pinckney

Charles Pinckney

Pierce Butler

Georgia:

William Few

Abr Baldwin

In Convention Monday, September 17th, 1787.

Present

the States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress Assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved,

That it is the opinion of this convention, that as soon as the conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled, should fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by the United States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the Constitution. That after such publication the Electors should be appointed and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed and directed as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senator and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a president of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President, and after he shall be chosen, the Congress together with the President, should without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of this Convention,
J. Jackson, Secretary Go. Washington, Presid'.

AMENDMENTS
TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

Amendment 1.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any

criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Amendment 7.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be

construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The

person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunity of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof,

is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member, of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction hereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless

it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 19.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE END.

APPENDIX.

Health is to be more desired than wealth.

The principal method of producing health is regular habits; plenty of sleep; proper diet! sunlight, pure air and pure water, and nourished by sufficient and proper food; cleanliness and outdoor exercise, which will add to longevity.

The average person requires from eight to ten hours sleep each night. The old remedies used by our ancestors, including camphor, common salt, Epsom salt and soda. In most cases a half of a teaspoonful of Epsom salt, taken about one-half hour before breakfast, dissolved in a glass of water, which should stand fifteen minutes to dissolve the Epsom salt, if taken regularly will prove very beneficial in most cases and will add to longevity.

A competent doctor who understands the case and knows the remedies to be applied, is very necessary in severe cases and should be consulted before the patient is beyond assistance.

The author, who is now, 1931, in his eighty-eighth year, has used the Epsom salt remedy above for the past fifteen years with good results.

There are many other old reliable and well-tried remedies that have been used and proven satisfactory for years by our ancestors, among them is an application made by mashing up over-ripe apples and applying them to the eyes as a poultice, which the author has used very satisfactorily.

LIFE INSURANCE DEPENDABLE

The business methods and dependable results for many years of the Life Insurance companies of this nation have won the confidence of the people of this nation.

This is evident from the fact that the existing life insurance companies have faithfully and promptly met all their obligations in this depression, by all odds the greatest depression in the history of the world.

The author carries annuity insurance and to this date, January 27, 1932, it has proven satisfactory.

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